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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Inquiry as to the Georgia Military Commission—The Bill to Provide a Currency of Coin Notes, &c., Considered. HOUSE: Contested Elections—A Communication from Gen. Sherman in Reference to Georgia Matters—The Senate Virginia Bill—Lively Sparring Between Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Farnsworth—The Bill Passed by a Party Vote.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1870.

SENATE.

REQUEST DENIED.

Mr. STEWART desired to make a personal explanation in order to correct a statement of Mr. Sumner in the discussion with Mr. Trumbull on Friday. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Sumner, he said he would, if his request was granted, go into the whole history of the question.

The order of business was called for, and the request of Mr. Stewart was not granted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial for the removal of the duty on Canadian timber.

Petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege and against the continuance of the income tax.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. DRAKE reported a bill from the Naval Committee for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. It affords opportunity for proof of claims upon the basis of the act of March 2d, 1867. The bill was laid over.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. NORTON offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate as soon as practicable by what authority, if any, General Terry has organized and convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and requesting the President and Secretary of War to communicate copies of all orders and correspondence with General Terry or Gov. Bullock, and all information they may have with reference to the action of such commission.

Mr. SUMNER, objecting to present consideration, the resolution was laid over.

PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

Mr. WILSON offered for reference a joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation of notes, which was read.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said he did not propose to enter into an elaborate financial argument in opening the debate on the bill, but would confine himself to two main propositions. It proposed, first, the partial equalization of the distribution of the banking currency among the States; second, free banking on a coin basis. The present distribution of bank circulation was grossly and palpably unfair. Three States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, containing a population less than 2,000,000, have over $90,000,000 circulation. One-fifteenth of our population have thus ⅓ of all the bank circulation. The rapidly growing Western States, where credit is most needed, have scarcely three dollars to an inhabitant, while all the late rebel States are practically without any banking circulation. This unfair distribution, he said, grew out of a palpable violation of law by the then Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury. The first banking act of February 25, 1863, provided a rule of distribution, by which the whole amount of circulation was not to exceed $300,000,000, $150,000,000 of which was to be apportioned among the States according to population, and the other $150,000,000 according to banking capital and resources. The revised act of June 3d, 1864, was silent as to distribution, but gave to existing State banks the right to enter into the banking system without limit. The growing inequality of the distribution becoming apparent, Congress, by act of March 3d, 1865, restored the old rule of distribution. At that time there was less than $150,000,000 of banking circulation, and if this law had been observed each State would have had reserved for it not less than five dollars for each inhabitant. This law was flagrantly and boldly disregarded, and the pretense to justify it was the provision in the internal revenue act of March 3, 1865, which continued up until July 1, 1865, the privilege to existing banks to become national banks. On the first of October, 1865, the whole banking circulation was $190,000,000, leaving, three months after the expiration of this act, $110,000,000 for distribution according to the population. But in open disregard of law, the remaining circulation was issued to the old States to the exclusion of the Southern and Western States, of South and all the difficulties now complained of. Under the system as it stands, national banking was, he said, a monopoly, confined to a few States where the population was not increasing, excluding all the rapidly growing States of the West, the majority of the Senators and Representatives being from States having less than one-seventh of the whole circulation. This endangered the whole system and would inevitably overthrow it, unless corrected.

Mr. Sherman referred to the advantages of the national banking system over that of State banks, which, with the correction of the injustice of distribution, would be the best permanent banking system that could be adopted. The West demanded more circulation, and were deprived of it by violation of law. The East, enjoying its monopoly, demanded contraction, yet was not willing to yield to the West one dollar of circulation for three years. A remedy for this had been long sought. During the last Congress the Senate and House each passed bills recalling from some of the eastern States a portion of their excess for distribution in the West and South, but there was a difference as to the manner and extent of doing it. The House insisted on a general and the Senate consented only to a partial distribution, not exceeding $40,000,000. Objection was made that the eastern banks were innocent of fault, and the withdrawal of their circulation would derange business and inflict a greater evil than the one to be remedied. To avoid this, the Committee on Finance made the following suggestion to the President and Secretary of the Treasury:

Proposing to increase the limit of bank circulation $45,000,000, the circulation to be distributed to the Southern and Western States, which was the proposition of this bill.

The first objection was that this was an expansion of the currency, to which the Committee was opposed, and in no event, during the suspension of specie payments, would he (Mr. Sherman) favor a proposition to increase the banking circulation without withdrawing circulation in some other form. To avoid the expansion of the currency two measures had been proposed: First, the withdrawal of greenbacks; but this plan would not receive the sanction of the House. The other plan was the one adopted by the Senate Committee, the withdrawal of the three per cent. certificates now held by banks as part of their reserves in place of legal tender notes.

Mr. Sherman then gave the history of the three per cent. certificates, which were substituted for compound interest notes, and were a temporary expedient to avoid an increase of the the bonded debt. They were the least objectionable. Being payable on demand, they might be presented to the Treasury when most inconvenient. They draw interest and are mainly held in eastern banks, where circulation is in excess. By their payment the United States saves three per cent. interest, and will net three per cent. taxes on new banks to be organized, and thus leave the currency without either expansion or contraction.

The remaining propositions of the bill authorized, he said, free banking, or coin notes. This was an inauguration of a true system of banking, embracing absolute security to the noteholders and the United States. The agency of private corporations, as banks, to give flexibility to currency and to meet the ebb and flow of exchange, its redemption on demand in gold coin and freedom from monopoly or restrictions, except such as are necessary to protect its debtors and creditors. The banks to be authorized will be organized only on the Pacific coast, or in New York and the South, where large transactions are based upon gold values.

Mr. Sherman further announced that the possible objections to the bill would be followed in due time by a bill for funding the public debt and for the revision of the internal revenue tax and tariff.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the chief feature of gold notes was dependent upon the faith with which they were redeemed. To make them equal in value to gold their certain and prompt redemption must be secured when presented by holders to the bank. In case of the Bank failing to make them equal to coin, the Government must be ready and able to step in and redeem the notes.

Mr. SHERMAN replied by reference to that section of the bill, requiring every national bank to keep on hand at least 25 per cent. of its circulation in gold or silver coin. Then, too, the law under the present system was that if the note was presented to the bank and not paid, the holder might at once present it to the Government, which would redeem it within twenty days. The banks were bound to redeem their notes at the centre of redemption, and the same general principle that applied to circulating notes applied also to gold notes.

Mr. HOWE delivered a lengthy argument in review of the financial propositions which had been suggested. He advocated the proposition to allow legal tenders to be funded in six per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, conferring the power of funding to those who will use the bonds as a basis for new bank circulation, and giving preference to those portions of the country which may from time to time be deficient in circulation. He complained that the Government compelled public creditors to carry its own overdue obligations and made them no compensation for so doing, and the pending bill did not attempt to right the wrong. He complained that the amount in circulation was limited by inflexible bonds and was therefore applied equal rights under the law, by flinging to them the pittance of $45 000,000 to growl over among themselves. Above all legitimate trade was imperilled and honest effort demoralized by men who are daily making contracts for future delivery of gold. While this bill would charter great corporations to engage in that very business, he would have a law which declared the gold gambler a criminal and consigned him to the penitentiary for life. Such bills would not license him, set him up in trade under the sanction of the sacred law.

Mr. SUMNER believed the proposition to supply $45,000,000 additional would not meet present requirements. The proposition to bring the national currency of coin notes instituted a system of free banking upon a specie basis, which was impossible until we had specie payments. Besides, this would create a currency in addition to that of greenbacks and gold notes. He intimated he would propose an amendment the nature of a substitute for the bill. The proposed amendment is the bill recently introduced and explained by himself, to provide for a National currency of coin notes and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that he would offer an amendment to insert in lieu of the former portion of the bill the following: "That in addition to the amount of United States notes heretofore issued and now in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue in exchange for United States notes bonds, at their market value, $45,000,000 of such notes for circulation."

The Senate went into Executive session and after about an hour's session at 4:25 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among a large number of bills introduced were the following: Resuming the land granted for a railroad from the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Ohio via Little Rock to the Texas boundary near Fulton, Ark., and regranting it to others engaging to build the road.

Fixing the compensation of letter carriers at $1,200.

To increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

To regulate the mode of determining the ratification of constitutional amendments.

To authorize the building of a railroad from Washington City to Schuylkill county, Pa.

Granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers who served in the late war.

To adjust the payment of pensions on a gold basis.

Providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

Allowing citizens of West Virginia to present claims for Quartermaster's stores, &c., to Court of Claims.

To authorize the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission as a State.

Granting agricultural school lands to several Territories.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. BUKR introduced a resolution declaring that from the nature of it duties the Committee on Elections was a judicial body, and that in deciding contested election cases the members thereof should act according to all the rules of law without partiality or prejudice, as if under a special oath in each case.

The previous question was seconded, 73 to 38.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, stating that the last imputations on the Committee on Elections.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested the same principle to all members of the House in voting in contested election cases.

The resolution was not tabled—yeas, 44; nays, 130; and was adopted, 130 to 25.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WASHBURN E., Wis., introduced a bill to establish postal telegraph lines. He moved to refer it to a special committee of seven.

Mr. FARNSWORTH called for a division, and remarked the matter was already before a standing committee, the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. PERRY moved to refer the bill to the Postoffice Committee. Negatived—67 to 76.

The bill was then referred without division to a select committee of seven.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary appropriation bill. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. DAWES stated to the House the figures composing the bill compared with the estimates, and there were several legislative provisions in the bill rendered necessary to cut off abuses. He moved to suspend the rules that an order should be made that the usual point of order cannot be made against these provisions in committee of the whole.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

THE GEORGIA MATTER.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table as follows:

Reply of the General of the Army to the call for information on Mr. Brooks' resolution as to the authority for certain military officers acting as Committee on Elections in the Georgia Legislature, stating they are not acting as such Committee, but as a board outside the Legislature, to assist General Terry in the execution of his most unpleasant office and duties, imposed on him by an act of Congress.

Mr. BROOKS addressed the House on the subject, contending that the military authorities had no power whatever to interfere with the organiztion of the Legislature of Georgia. It was an entire assumption on the part of General Terry and his subordinates, and was utterly lawless. Governor Bullock had introduced a railroad master, who had not been elected to any legislature, to preside over the Legislature. He hoped he was not misinformed in being told that Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant were about sending a special messenger to correct these illegal proceedings.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, defended the Executive and Gen. Terry. He said Gen. Terry had only done what Gen. Meade done on the first organization of the Georgia Legislature—undertaken to find what members were eligible. That was authorized by all the reconstruction acts.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. Butler to point to the acts giving such authority.

Mr. BUTLER said he was ready to give all that information on the principle of the carpenter testifying in court, who was asked how far he was from the place where the incident occurred, and answered four feet two and a half inches from it, and being asked how he knew that so accurately, replied that he thought some fellow would be fool enough to ask him that question and he measured it. [Laughter.] He referred to Sec. 11 of the Act of July 19, 1867, giving authority to the General of the Army to act in this reconstruction matter. He knew there had come up a report from the Associated Press of the South—which never reported in favor of loyalty, but always in favor of secession and rebellion, and he hoped to see that monopoly put down—that General Terry had organized a military commission to try a member of the Georgia Legislature, but that was not so. He he had only appointed a board of government officers to find out who were not eligible. He spoke whereof he knew, when he said that the action of Gen. Terry had been and would be sustained by the administration, and that Georgia would be constructed in the interest of loyalty.

Mr. McCARTHY protested against these accumulative acts of usurpation, not only on the part of Congress, but on the part of the Executive.

After further discussion between Messrs. Butler, Morgan, Voorhees, and others, the papers were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

VIRGINIA ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to pass over all intervening business on the Speaker's table, in order to take up the Virginia bill, with the Senate amendments.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether any opportunity for debate was to be given?

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to make any promises on the subject.

The motion was agreed to, the Democrats voting in the negative.

The bill was then taken up and the Senate substitute was read.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to concur in the Senate substitute, not, however, because, if its provisions were presented originally he would have supported them. Some of them he thought very bunglingly drawn, and they would do more harm than good; but he made the motion because he thought to throw the question open again to the sea of discussion, and to keep Virginia longer out of representation, would be a greater evil than to adopt the Senate bill.

Mr. COX asked whether the passage of the Senate bill would not be yielding up the position of the House, with even still the chance of a Committee of Conference?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that was a question for the House.

Mr. BINGHAM said it would be borne on the recollection of the House that more than three to one of the members had declared for the admission of Virginia without conditions. That vote would commend itself to the approval of the country. He had no apology to make to it or elsewhere for the position which he had been assuming, and which he now reiterated, that it was not in the power of Congress, by exacting fundamental conditions in the admission of a State, to endow what would be legislation to be enforced on all other States. That being so, he asked that the State of Virginia be admitted under the Senate bill. He eulogized the constitution of Virginia as being more liberal than the constitution of any State west of the Alleghenies. If he thought that under this bill Virginia could be subjected to conditions which might not be imposed on New York or Ohio, he never would vote for the bill.

Mr. COX suggested the Senate bill was as obnoxious as the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, and which was voted down by the House.

Mr. BINGHAM replied it was not quite so obnoxious. He hoped the House would concur in the Senate amendment. His chief purpose was to state to the gentlemen on his own side of the House—

Mr. BUTLER, Mass.—Which side of the house is that? [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM, (indignantly)—The gentleman is very wise; wise beyond his years. He cannot read me out of the party with which I am connected, nor can he blot out my record. Vulgarity is not wit; assumption is not power. There was no occasion for the inquiry.

A wit 's a feather, and a fool 's a rod;
An honest man 's the noblest work of God.

[Laughter and much excitement on the floor.]

Mr. BUTLER took the floor and the interest in the discussion seemed to be on the increase. He said he would begin where the gentleman from Ohio had left off, not with misquoting, but simply to say that he had never threatened to read that gentleman out of the Republican party. Nobody could do that but himself. Whether he had done that in passing the Virginia bill through the House by snap judgment, and with the aid of his democratic allies, the country would judge. Whether the gentleman was to have an ovation when he went to Virginia, he did not know, but he had seen some hint of that kind in the papers. He should try to be present in spirit, where he could look not unclouded, and see the Virginians toasting a man whom all their papers announced as the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. (Excitement.) What a sight. The lion? No! Not the lamb, but another animal. (Laughter.) He referred to the eulogy passed by the gentleman from Ohio on the Virginia Constitution, and said it was not the work of a Virginia statesman, but of carpet-baggers and scallawags and negroes from the fields. He regarded the conditions in the bill as notice to Virginia, and all the country, that if she did not maintain in spirit and truth the spirit of reconstruction as Congress held and claimed, Congress, with the help of God and of the loyal people of the country, would exercise the power to place her back again where she had been. He did not know what new light the gentleman from Ohio had got which induced him to support the bill from the Senate, which was substantially the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he understood very well the allustions made by Mr. Butler to the acting Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he had a word to say on that subject. He would not allow himself to be instructed in Republicanism by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had been a Republican for twenty-five years; when the gentleman from Mass. was chasing fugitives slaves all over the State. (Laughter and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.) He had been doing all he could at the Chicago Convention for the nomination of the Republican President when the gentleman from Massachusetts was at the Charleston Convention voting for Jeff Davis (Laughter.) He had voted for the Republican party in 1860, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was voting for Breckenridge of Kentucky.

Mr. Farnsworth's motion was agreed to and the Senate substitute concurred in by a strict party vote—yeas 136, nays 57.

House adjourned at five o'clock.

The XVth Amendment in Iowa.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 24.—The Iowa Senate to-day sent to the House the resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, with a refusal to concur. The House appointed a Committee of Conference. Doubtless the Conference Committee will reconcile the difference between the two Houses.

—Many of the lager beer establishments in New York and Brooklyn were open on Sunday last and the beverage publicly sold.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Franking Privilege—Regulating Interest Rate—Safe Keeping and Disbursement of Public Funds—Bills Considered. HOUSE: Printing of Department Reports—Treasury Investigation Extended Over Three Years Past—Bills Introduced.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette)
HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PURMAN: Authorizing deserted wives to sell their property or sue for the same.

Increasing the Supreme Judges, by adding two, who shall be elected in October.

By Mr. HOWARD: Relative to evidence in actions on contracts.

For an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county.

By Mr. TURNER: Repealing the twenty-fourth section of the appropriation act of 1869. This repeal allows the publication of departmental reports, and in effect restores the franking privilege. Passed unanimously.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Allowing seven per cent. interest in absence of agreement, and not more than twelve per cent.

By Mr. WHITE: For the safe keeping and disbursement of public revenues. It provides that the State Treasurer may, with the approval of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, select depositaries at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and other places convenient for public business; all required to give security in double the amount of the current balances deposited, to be approved by the courts of the counties in which said banks are situated and by the Governor: to give interest at not less than three and a half per cent. and such greater rate as the Treasurer, with the consent of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, may demand; monthly reports to be made by depositaries of payments and interest paid; a list of depositaries to be preserved by the Auditor General and Treasurer and reported from time to time; all transfer of balances to be made by the State Treasurer's checks, countersigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; depositaries to pay out on drafts of the State Treasurer, countersigned by the Auditor General, including the same in monthly statements; penalties for making personal offers to the Treasurer for deposits and for accepting inducements.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill extending reductions of sentences for good conduct to county jails. Passed.

Mr. HENSZEY called up the bill punishing baggage masters, hackmen and others by fine of one hundred dollars for injury or destruction of baggage. Passed.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved to recall from House the bill just passed renewing the franking privilege and allowing the printing of departmental reports. The Senators, he said, did not know what they were voting on. Agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Broadhead, Buckalew, Davis, Findlay, Graham, Hessenger, Lowry, Mellon, Mullin, Nagle, Osterhout, Parman, Rutan, Wallace, Warfel, Watt, White, and Stinson—20.

Nays—Allen Beck, Brown, Connell, Duncan, Linderman, McIntire, Miller Olmstead, Turner and Robinson—11.

Mr. ALLEN called up the supplement for the Freeport and Shenango Valley R. R. Passed.

Mr. TURNER called up the bill requiring as qualifications for preparing medical prescriptions a service of two years in a drug store or graduation from medical college. Passed second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTION TO PRINT.

A resolution from the Senate ordering three thousand Auditor General's reports was considered.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment authorizing the clerks to place postage stamps thereon. Adopted.

Mr. ADAIRE moved an amendment for printing railroad reports. Adopted.

The resolution was then defeated—ayes 12, nays 71.

ATTACHMENT.

Mr. ADAIRE called for an attachment against Edward Sherry, a witness, for refusing to appear in the Forsyth contested election. Granted.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ADAIRE offered a resolution authorizing the Treasury Investigation Committee to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. HOGE offered a resolution authorizing the Treasury Investigation Committee to go back three years.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to go back ten years. Negatived.

Mr. Hoge's resolution was adopted.

Mr. REINOEHL moved to discharge the Committee. Negatived—yeas 15, nays 65.

Mr. BUNN offered a resolution increasing the Committee to thirteen. Negatived.

BILL DEFEATED.

The bill from the Senate repealing the 24th section of the appropriation bill was defeated.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HERR offered a resolution granting the franking privilege to members, not exceeding ten cents on any package. Laid over.

DUTY ON PIG IRON.

The resolution urging Congress to oppose a reduction of the duty on pig iron was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WALTON: Incorporating the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Increasing Ormsby Borough taxes.

Incorporating American Fidelity Insurance Company.

Adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature and Constitutional Convention—The Suffrage Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 24.—The House to-day adopted unanimously a resolution deploring the death of Geo. D. Prentice, and tendering sympathy to Kentucky in her loss.

The Constitutional Convention took up the report of the majority and minority of the committee on franchise and elections. The majority report proposes to confer the right of suffrage on every male citizen of the United States residing in Tennessee, twenty-one years of age, who has paid his poll tax. The minority report rejects colored suffrage, and proposes that it be submitted as an independent proposition.

Mr. Jones, of Lincoln, astonished the conservatives by moving that the minority proposition be added to that of the majority. Considerable debate followed, but no vote was taken.

Fire and Loss of Life.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. JOSEPH, MO., January 24.—Five small business houses were burned yesterday morning. Wm. Fowler, brother-in-law of ex-Congressman Lane, who slept in one of the buildings, was burned to death. While a number of firemen were trying to rescue his remains, the walls fell in. Charles Argus, whose parents reside in Buffalo, was injured so badly that he died in three hours. Frank Hill had his skull fractured, and was badly burned. He will probably die. Julie Sidekum, Fred. Matte, Wm. Boroguser and Arthur Callman were all severely burned and otherwise injured. Wesley Pionte, a negro, was instantly killed. The loss by fire was not large.

NEWS BY CABLE.

New Steam and Rail Line Project—Fifteen Persons Crushed to Death in a Panic in a Church.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 24.—A project has been introduced here looking to the establishment of a steamer and rail route from Australia, New Zealand, etc., to London, by way of San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Me., and Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought the route may be accomplished through these points in about forty days.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the usual notice to supporters of the Government if the House to be in their seats on the 8th day of February.

The Augsburg *Gazette* of Saturday prints the protest of Cardinal Rauscher against Papal infallibility, which is shortly to be presented to the Pope.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—During the services at St. Josephs Chapel, in this city, yesterday, a false alarm of fire was raised, and a panic and rush occurred, during which fifteen people were trampled to death, and a great many badly injured.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 24.—The Duke Montpensier has been elected Deputy to the Constituent Cortes from the city of Munich.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 24.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 24—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¼; 5-20 bonds: 62s, 87; 65s, old, 86⅝; 67s, 85⅞; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks quiet: Eries, 18⅝; Illinois Central, 103⅛; Atlantic & Great Western, 26.

LONDON, January 24.—Linseed Oil, 29s. Sterling, 6s. Linseed quiet at 59@59s 6d.

PARIS, January 24.—Bourse excited at 73 francs 60 centimes

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales 18,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; California white, 9s 6d@9s 3d; red western, 7s 9d@7s 10d; winter, 8s 7d; flour, 21s; corn, 27s 6d. Oats, 2s 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 5s 1d. Pork firm at 102s 6d. Beef, 102s. Lard active at 92s. Cheese, 71s. Bacon, 58s 6d. Turpentine, 28s 9d.

CHICAGO.

The Dry Goods Business—Railroad Laborers on a Strike and Rioting—Penitentiary Expenses—Assassin Sentenced.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 24.—The sales of the dry goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., in this city, during the past year exceeded twelve million dollars, while that of J. V. Farwell & Co., in the same business, exceeds ten millions.

On the 20th inst. the laborers' wages on the Superior Railroad were reduced from $1.75 per day to $1.50. The Swedes struck and one hundred are reported as rioting at Hinckley. They have stopped all work on the road and threaten to stop trains. Reports say they burned one hundred and fifty shanties last night, but this is contradicted. A special train, with officers of the law and a police force, left St. Paul to-day at 12 o'clock for the scene of riot.

According to the report of the Illinois State Auditor, made to the Constitutional Convention, the expenses of running the State Penitentiary, at Joliet, since Jan. 1st, 1869, have been $758,833.

Edward Casey, who attempted to assassinate Robert Wilcox, when detected by the latter in stealing, was tried in the Recorder's Court to-day and sentenced to fourteen years in the State Penitentiary.

George G. Seaton, night watchman in the Chicago Postoffice, has been arrested charged with robbing the mails. He was committed to await a further examination.

CINCINNATI.

Homicide Trial—Insurance Company Assignment—Water Works Contract—Railroad Excursion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 24.—The trial of Philip Wareham for murder in the first degree began to-day before Judge Murdock in the Common Pleas. The defendant is charged with killing David Kirby at the C. H. and D. R. R. depot in this city, in August last. Both parties resided in Dayton.

The Central Insurance Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. It has not been taking risks for some time.

The city council of Covington voted to-night to contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company for water works, to cost a quarter of a million dollars, and to have a capacity to furnish five million gallons daily.

A delegation from the chamber of commerce and board of trade left for Louisville, *en route* to the opening of the Macon and Brunswick railroad.

LOUISVILLE.

Funeral of G. D. Prentice—A Drenching Rain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—The remains of the late George D. Prentice were removed from the Masonic Temple to Christ Church this afternoon, where the solemn and impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which they were escorted to Cave Hill Cemetery by the Masonic fraternity and a large number of citizens.

A drenching rain has prevailed for the last eighteen hours.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The cheese factory of Jackson & Roper, Greenville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $10,000. Insurance, $5,000.

—A number of Germans in Brooklyn met and adopted resolutions, on Saturday afternoon, demanding the total repeal of the Excise law by the Legislature.

—As an inducement to the employes of the Erie Railroad along the line not to join their Jersey City brethren in the strike, they have been given full working time at increased wages.

—On Saturday the New York Association for the restoration of American shipping interests, sent to Hon. H. C. Calkin, M. C., a petition to Congress, closely signed by mechanics and over eight feet in length.

—The N. Y. *Herald* says the feature of the current week promises to be a struggle in Northwestern railroad stock, of which Daniel Drew is reported largely short, while Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have been buying it ever since September.

—Workmen are now engaged in excavating for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the proposed East river bridge. The foundation, it is expected, will be finished by December 1st, 1870; after that the upper work will proceed rapidly. The bridge is to be finished in five years.

—The Mormon Temple in Williamsburg, N. Y., was packed during the services Sunday. The congregation seemed to be composed of English and Germans of the poorer class. An English elder harangued the Saints on the glory of the religion which had stood the test of thirty years, despite the ridicule of the world and the stories of the newspapers.

—The N. Y. *Commercial* says: Saturday evening an agreement was entered into and signed between the Adams and American Express Companies, by which the latter surrendered to the former all the routes and advantages given by the Adams to the Merchants Union under the arrangement of December, 1867, which were transferred by the Merchants Union to the American upon their late consolidation of interests. In consideration of this re-transfer of routes the Adams Company pays to the American Company $600,000 cash within the period of four years as compensation. For the transfer of the Fort Wayne and Chicago route the Adams Company gives to the American the transportation over the Cincinnati and Indiana Road, the lower end of the Illinois Central Road and the Jeffersonville and Indiana Road,

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

VENUS is giving matinees.

LAMBELE has just become a mother.

CHICAGO Law University admits ladies.

A "CLERICAL ERROR"—Rev. Mr. Cooke's.

ROBERT BONNER was once the champion compositor.

GEN. LEE prefers European emigrants to Chinese coolies.

LONDON is furnished with gas by thirteen gas companies.

THE Mobile *Register* is printed on paper made from the okra plant.

SOMEBODY thinks the clerk of the weather has committed suicide.

PHILADELPHIA has a Citizens' Association, to keep the streets clean.

NEW YORK spends three times as much money for liquor as for bread.

FOUR Democrats in the Kansas House voted for the 15th Amendment.

SNOW six inches deep fell at Athens, Alabama, January 8th and 9th.

A CHICAGO dentist pulls teeth gratuitously on Thursday afternoons.

THE christening cake of Wales' new baby weighed sixty-five pounds.

CALIFORNIA is about to abolish the law prohibiting Sunday theatres.

YOU can buy a three cent cigar in Hayti for $250 in Haytien money.

A PRISONER at Portland, England, was lately whipped to death with the "cat."

WASHINGTON'S birthday is to be celebrated in Paris this year on a grand scale.

EVERY man, woman and child in America uses on an average 500 matches a year.

THE Mayor of Bridgeport, West Virginia, has been impeached for drunkenness.

BERGH, the philanthropist, is after the men who shave their horses' and mules' tails.

GOV. FAIRCHILD recommends the abolition of the Grand Jury system in Wisconsin.

THE latest notion of a Paris paper is to offer wedding rings to all new subscribers.

MRS. MARK SMITH has added another member to the great Smith family, in London.

OMNIBUSES are exported from this country to England, Cuba and South America.

A MURDERER'S skull was sold by auction the other day near Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

THE original "General Boum" is said to be in the possession of Offenbach and is a huge dog.

ENGLISH steamers are reported to be going through the Suez Canal without any trouble.

MRS. LYDIA SEXTON has been appointed chaplain of the Leavenworth (Kansas) Penitentiary.

SEMMES has given up lecturing. He found he couldn't do that any better than he could fight.

CARLOTTA PATTI and Kellogg are to sing together in the Lyons (France) Opera House next summer.

A WOMAN in Indiana was Eaton the other day; she has since married. Cannibalism extraordinary.

A FELLOW who won 200,000 francs at Baden last year has been arrested in Paris for picking pockets.

THE members of the Wisconsin Legislature are all carpet baggers—not a native of the State among them.

THE diamond wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Joslin, of Essex, Vermont, was celebrated on the 7th ult.

A JERSEYMAN put jalap in his friend's beer for a joke, and the result proved that jalap is fatal to Jerseymen.

A NEVADA Judge recently sentenced a man to a fine of one hundred dollars for cuffing the ears of a local preacher.

A YOUNG woman of Indiana keeps twenty seven engagement rings hung up in her boudoir, the spoils of five years.

THE Apaches are industrious in Arizona. They have lifted the scalp of one out of every nine whites in the Territory.

THE youths of Detroit are dangerous. A boy of 20 has been arrested for sadly trifling with the affections of a girl of 45.

MR. A. DOTY, of Santa Barbara county, California, raised some corn last season weighing one pound and five ounces to the ear.

THEY tell a story in Washington of an official who "franked" his trunks, weighing 350 pounds, from Washington to San Francisco.

IN the last week but one of December, there were seen 8,653 more paupers in London than in the corresponding period of last year.

A GENTLEMAN in Petersburg, Va., the other day, for a wager, ate one gallon of fresh oysters, minus the shells and liquor, at one sitting.

MRS. DR. WALKER returned the entrance money to a disappointed audience at Jackson, Miss., the other night. It was just $1 25.

IN the picture gallery of the Jesuit convent at Lisbon, is a painting representing Adam in Paradise, in blue pants, and Eve in full dress.

A NEW YORK undertaker says that his most liberal customers are the surviving partners of marriages which have been the most unhappy.

THE Wyandotte *Gazette* learns that corn is used for fuel in Johnson county, Kansas, being cheaper at 26 cents a bushel than wood or coal.

WYOMING offers to send Anna Dickinson to Congress if she will come out there and live. She prefers to make $500 a night without stealing.

THE Rev. Mr. Millburn, the blind lecturer, will average, during the present lecture season, twenty-four engagements a month, at $100 each.

WHEN a Suffolk, England, man wants to tell his friend that he is making too much fuss about anything, he says quietly, "Now, don't spuffle."

GRUNDY COUNTY, Iowa, bought a $2700 sale last month and at the beginning of the year its treasurer had just eleven cents to put into it.

THE late Marquis of Westminister left about five million dollars in personal property. The value of his real estate has never been estimated.

BEAUREGARD has patented and put in operation in New Orleans, a system of propelling street cars by means of a rope worked by steam engines.

"NEW ENGLAND CHICKENS" are placarded in San Francisco markets, and fresh oysters from the east are opened at twelve and a half cents apiece.

ONE hundred and fifty babies have been found in the little basket crib at the door of the New York Foundling Asylum since the 20th of last November.

A MINNESOTA gentleman has a libel suit against one of the papers. It accused him of treating his friends to drinks of whiskey too small for hospitality.

A TRIP round the globe in seventy-seven days and twenty-one hours is published by the Erie Railway, the trip beginning by a journey over that road.

WILLIAM KNOWLES and Mrs. Frank Reid, two spiritualists of South Haven, Michigan, married themselves, a few days since, by repeating a short ceremony.

A NEW variety of cinchono, yielding a larger per centage of quinine than any species yet analyzed, has been discovered by the quinologist to the Madras government.

THE tournament of the New York Chess Club closes to-day. Capt. Mackenzie is after the first prize, and Mr. Ware, of Boston, and Dr. Barnett, are contesting the second.

A CAKE of ice was swung across the Kennebec river, at Waterville, Me., last week, in order to make a passage across the river for teams, as there is no bridge now at Waterville.

THE Detroit *Republican* organ says of Charles Sumner: "He is the perpendicular of the Senate, and all opinions adverse to his are too apt to be accounted by him as fatal deflections."

FIVE hundred and sixty-nine vessels are licensed by the State of Maryland to engage in the oyster catching business. They take 4,000 000 of bushels a year, and employ 5,000 men.

ALEXIS ST. MARTIN, whose side was shot away in 1822, in such a manner as to expose the action of the digestive organs to the surgeon's eye, is still alive and well in Cavendish, Vermont.

REDDY, the blacksmith, doesn't keep his pledge. When the revenue officers went after him the other day for selling liquor without a license, they found him gloriously drunk in his own cellar.

REV. HORACE COOKE, the New York cloper, preached at Stamford, Connecticut, a few Sundays ago, and before leaving town borrowed two h

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120⅞@120⅞.

ONE OF THE LATEST reports from Rome is that the German bishops have resolved to secede, unless the votes of members in Councils shall count in proportion to the number of Catholics which each represents. It seems that many of the members of the Council are nominally bishops of dioceses in far distant regions which they never saw. Italy, moreover, is made up of a multitude of small dioceses; while the dioceses of Germany and France contain millions of members of the church. It is a reasonable claim which these German bishops make; yet to accede to their demand would be a recognition of the democratic element to the exclusion of the sacerdotal. The idea that the Council is an inspired and infallible organ of Divine truth and authority would be rudely shocked by a rule which would settle dogmas by popular majority.

But it is well to accept these rumors with caution, as the bishops are, as they are bound to be bound to be, the most reticent set of men in the world. Still the signs are that a great schism will result from this Council; and that the assembled prelates will find themselves unable to bind anything very fast either on earth or in Heaven.

IF THERE were fewer demagogues and hypocrites than there are in and out of the Legislatures of this Commonwealth, it would be better for the whole people. We pick up newspapers, and find them denouncing the publication of *any* "Legislative Record;" we listen to certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and find them resorting, on this subject, to all the artifices of the lowest class of demagogues. All the while stands Art. 1, Sec. XV, of the Constitution, declaring that

"Each House *shall keep a journal* of its proceedings and PUBLISH THEM WEEKLY."

Why? So that citizens of each Senatorial and Representative district may always have at command the authentic means for holding members to accountability. In the abused name of reform it is demanded that no such means shall exist.

We can see why members of the Legislature who make records that are not such as they ought to be, should desire to abolish any record of their conduct which they could not deny. It was wise in the framers of the Constitution to provide for an authentic record of the doings and votes of the representatives of the people, so that they might be held to a strict accountability, and not be allowed to cavil at or deny what might be reported by the press. It is an eminently republican principle. Only in autocratic and despotic governments have they unreported legislation.

Doubtless there have been abuses in the publication of the "Record." Members should not have been allowed to insert therein their speeches, good or bad, but mostly of the latter sort. Other surplussages should have been suppressed. But legislators should regard their oaths to execute the requirements of the Constitution, and should spurn every outsider who impertinently urges them to violate not only the spirit but the express letter of the organic law.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

Congress, in both Houses, has passed the bill to admit Virginia, upon certain conditions as specified in our report of Senate proceedings of the 20th inst. This bill, as originally approved by the House, was held to be deficient in the needful safeguards against reactionary legislation by Virginia when finally restored, and, after a protracted and exhaustive discussion in the Senate, was amended in several most important particulars, and so sent back to the House.

We are sure that we are giving expression to the universal feeling of the people in acknowledging our sincere satisfaction, in the patriotic promptitude with which the House has disappointed the enemies of the reconstruction policy, wisely avoiding the inter legislative schism upon which a partisan opposition seemed to build sanguine hopes, and acceding to that better considered judgment which had finally matured the Senate bill.

The preamble of the bill which now awaits and will receive the Executive approval, recites that Virginia has adopted a constitution republican in form and that she has ratified the XIVth and XVth Articles, these several acts being performed in good faith as conditions precedent to her admission. The bill then enacts the admission of the State, but requires all legislators and other officers of the State to take the oath which is based upon the XIVth Article, *i. e.* that the affiant has never heretofore broken an oath of fidelity to the Federal Constitution by rebellion against its authority, or that he has been duly relieved from his disabilities thereunder. The bill further provides as follows:

And provided further, that the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said constitution, proscriptive in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State; or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such required of all other citizens; that the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

This is the bill in which the House, by a full party vote, yesterday concurred with the Senate, and which is now, by the President's approval, to become the law. This measure is one of still greater moment, since it offers the precedent which Congress is quite certain to follow with fidelity in the action yet to be had upon the non-reconstructed States of Texas and Mississippi. Nor is that precedent unlikely to be made applicable to Georgia, when she shall be completely restored. For it was to a premature attempt of her reactionary Legislature, to discard an honorable allegiance to the milder spirit of other conditions, which had been imposed upon that State by the Federal authority, that we must ascribe the present adoption of a more stringent policy in the defined conditions of reconstruction. It is not probable, then, nor would it be either equity, or a loftier statesmanship, that Georgia should be exempt from the requirements which, through her misconduct, have become necessary for her really more meritorious sister States.

It is not necessary to say one word in support of the conditions stipulated in this Virginia bill. These speak for themselves, and no intelligent citizen will candidly deny their absolute justice. Stated as they are with the most minute precision, it is apparent that Congress has arrived at the clearest enunciation of a very simple idea—that an absolute good faith must mark the action of the reconstructed States, not only in this present admission, but for all coming time. Down through all future generations these conditions will continue to control the Federal status of the populations which accept them to day. This is the essential spirit of the Virginia bill, and who shall say that it is not essentially just?

LICENSE LAW.

We made a few remarks yesterday morning on the subject of two projected bills that are likely to come before the Legislature on this vexed yet very important question, one to revert the duty of acting on the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Judges of the Quarter Sessions, as formerly; the other to provide for the appointment of a "Solicitor of the Board of Licenses." Upon further reflection we see nothing in that article to modify, so far as it went; but we wish to add a few observations upon the general subject of that troublesome and baneful traffic. When we look at the sickening record, even in our own columns, of the brawls, the quarrels, the cuttings, and the homicides of which the places where intoxicating liquors are vended are the theatres, and at the misery and desolation, and often brutal violence which this business carries to domestic firesides, we feel strongly persuaded that society owes it to itself to throw around it stronger checks than now exist, and that the power ought to be given to the people of every county in the Commonwealth to abolish it altogether in their respective counties by vote if they see proper to do so.

It will not do to plead that to drink or not to drink is a personal right, with which the Legislature has no business to interfere. We freely concede this; but that is not the question at all. The real question is: are these places in which we know that men congregate and drink, and get drunk, and disturb the neighborhood, and often violently assault and injure and sometimes murder each other, conducive to the general weal, or are they nuisances? Are they detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the communities in which they exist? Are they snares and temptations to the young? and do they add to the crimes with which the courts have to deal, and thus add to the taxes which the sober and industrious citizens have to pay? These are the questions, and not whether men or women may drink that which will intoxicate them, if they choose to do so. Those who advocate the principles of temperance will labor to persuade their friends and neighbors not to do so; but with that question the law cannot with propriety interfere. Law can, however, be properly invoked to protect society against that or anything else which is ascertained from experience to be detrimental to the peace and the moral and physical health of the community, on the same principle that manufacturing establishments which emit foul, offensive and unwholesome smells are expelled from densely populated districts.

Now the question turns upon this point, and this only: Are houses which are maintained and kept open for the sale of intoxicating drinks nuisances, or are they not? The definition of the word nuisance is briefly this: That which annoys or gives trouble or vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. In law it is that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. In the particular case under consideration we might add—something which demoralizes and causes expense. If, under the law we have suggested, the majority of the people of a county shall say by their votes that such places shall exist in their midst, that they do not regard them as nuisances to be abated, they ought to have the right to do so. Let the majority rule; but let the minority in that case be well guarded against the evils inseparable from such institutions, by a rigid execution of the law regulating licenses, which in that case would still be in operation in such county. Where a majority of the people of a county, however, shall say by their votes that they desire to have no drinking houses among them, the license law would simply be inoperative. Nothing can be more democratic than the rule we here suggest. It is based upon the fundamental principle which underlies our institutions, and it would be placing directly in the hands of the people a power which experience has shown cannot well be entrusted to agents. Moreover, it would remove this very important yet disturbing question from the pale of party politics. We would have such a law as this stand permanently upon the statute book, and let the vote on this question be taken at every general election. In this way the question can be maintained pure and simple, and be kept from being mixed up with other issues, either County, State, or National. Then our regular party nominations will not be interfered with materially by either whisky rings or temperance organizations, and these two great opposing forces will have a clear field in each county in which to fight their battle.

GEW GAWS AND DEBT.

There is so much truth and wisdom in the following observations of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last report that we present them once more to the readers of the GAZETTE that they may ponder them still more carefully:

"The ability of the country to resume specie payments will not be due to any special legislation upon that subject, but to the condition of its industries and to its financial relations to other countries. A necessary condition for the resumption of specie payments was the development of the industry of the nation, both South and North, and the consequent accumulation of the moveable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of those products should be equal substantially to our imports. So long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise imported by the transfer of Government bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to other countries, so long it will be impracticable to resume and maintain specie payments."

We are glad to be able to state that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are proceeding in their work of revising the tariff on the principles here laid down, and that they are not inclined to disturb the great industrial interests of the country by reducing the duties on articles in the manufacture of which our people are largely engaged. The duties on articles of general consumption, such as tea and coffee, will be reduced, which is right, for the Treasury is now in a condition to bear such reduction.

There are two classes of commodities which ought to be heavily taxed by the imposition of imposts. These are, first, things which the American people can and must make for themselves if they would avoid national and general insolvency, and which they would gladly make, provided it could be done with safety to those who engage in such works. Among these things are iron and steel, cutlery, textile fabrics of almost every kind, especially those of cotton and wool. The other class is made up of articles of mere luxury, which some people will have, cost what they may, but the absence of which involves no discomfort or inconvenience. Their aggregate amount is enormous. Mr. NICOLAY, in a recent consular report, furnishes a statement of American importations from the city of Paris for a period of five and a half years. Here is the aggregate for each year:

1863 (six months)	$ 54,283,203
1864	82,345,631
1865	159,141,569
1866	180,617,837
1867	149,994,256
1868	131,457,225
Total	$757,839,821

This day this country is in debt to Europe, not in book accounts against individual merchants or commercial firms, but in the shape of National, State and Municipal bonds and other public securities held there, to the amount of about *fifteen hundred millions of dollars in gold*, just about one half of which enormous amount was incurred for Parisian gewgaws. Here is a list of some of the articles which went to make up the monstrous aggregate of 1866:

Merinoes, bombazines, and crape	$ 39,222,500
Silks	6,799,193
Shawls	3,832,995
Kid gloves	7,040,800
Flowers and artificial feathers	3,549,035
Fancy goods	8,695,037
Buttons and trimmings	8,701,273
Laces	2,478,620
Jewelry and precious stones	7,321,023
Miscellaneous dry goods	15,548,276
	$104,164,312

Now we would suggest that such foreign fabrics as these be taxed so heavily that as many of the skilled artizans as are required to make our share of them shall find it to their own advantage to come over here to make them, and eat our bread, wear our common clothing, live in our houses, and help pay our taxes while doing so. Anything that can be done in France can be done here; and under the ægis of a strong protective tariff they can do it profitably, so far as the American market is concerned. England never began to prosper until she adopted just that kind of policy. For a while, but only for a while, such a line of policy would enhance the price of these things a little, but, by and by, home competition would regulate that.

Now we are not going to rail at the extravagance which the foregoing frightful tables of figures bring before our eyes; for we are not talking to the women who wear these things after they are brought into the country, but to the men who have it in their power to check the ruinous influx. The country is now fearfully in debted to Europe; but if Congress can only be induced to fix things so that the golden tide now flowing out shall be made to turn and flow in, all will yet be well.

The Exploits of a Noted Horse Thief.

During the last three or four years the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee have been subjected to the horse stealing raids of a dare-devil fellow going by the name of Frank Weaver. He has probably stolen more horses than any man of his age living, and few men have made more hair breadth and marvelous escapes than he; he has at times been hunted by whole communities of outraged farmers, has been cornered, caught, shot, beaten, imprisoned, but has never been deprived of his liberty longer than it suited him to be. Last fall he made his appearance on the Union county fair grounds, in the midst of parties who knew and had pursued him as a horse thief, and took a distinguished part in all the sports and games of chance common on such occasions. In due time, however, he was arrested for stealing horses in Jackson county. While *en route* for the jail at Murphysboro, he complained that his handcuffs chafed him, and promised to go along quietly if his guards would release only one of his hands. The moment this was done, the wily scoundrel made a weapon of his irons, with which he knocked one of the guards headlong from his saddle, and very nearly unseated the other. The first party assailed quickly recovered, however, and sent a ball whiz ging through the villain's arm, and assured him that if he so much as moved, the next ball would be sent through his brain.

Without further trouble he was placed in the Murphysboro jail, where he remained just exactly as long as it suited him to remain. One fine morning, a week or two later, the jailor awoke to find his "bird flown," and two or three of the neighboring farmers each to find one of his finest horses missing.

For an interval of two or three months nothing was seen of Mr. Frank Weaver. Men could be found who had lost fine horses, and their loss was ascribed to a visit from Weaver, but the individual himself could not be located.

Late last Friday night as a citizen was passing Garrett Sublett's saloon, in Anna, he discovered a light and heard a noise within that attracted his attention. To his inquiry "Who's there?" the party inside replied: "McElhany. Garrett is somewhat unwell to night and sent me down to get some whisky." By this time another citizen came up, and the joint conclusion being that "something was wrong," one of the citizens kept watch while the other went after Sublett. In a few minutes that gentleman made his appearance, entered the saloon, and stood face to face with Frank Weaver, the noted horse thief. Weaver, not a particle discomposed, approached Sublett, and in the blandest manner possible, acknowledged that he had been caught in the act of "doing him dirt," but he was perfectly willing to compromise, and make everything satisfactory. He would do the fair thing, and return half the goods he had appropriated, and, if Sublett was long enough to insist upon it, he'd give all of them back. Sublett sought a chance to answer the scoundrel through the iron mouth of his revolver, but was prevented by the bystanders, who seized and bound Weaver, and escorted him to the Jonesboro jail, where he now remains, with a lively prospect of ten years' sojourn in the Joliet Penitentiary.—*Cairo, Ill., Bulletin, Jan.* 19.

A Little School Girl Dies from the Effects of Punishment.

A sad affair in Manchester, Conn., should be a warning to school teachers against the possible dangerous consequence of some punishments that seem perfectly safe. The story as told by a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, is in substance, that a little girl nine years old, attending a public school in Manchester, having failed to recite her geography lesson perfectly on Thursday, was required on Friday to repeat the lesson for that day and the day before. She failed again, and as a punishment was required to stand on the floor in a passage way, where there was a draft of cold air, while she learned it. She stood there for an hour, and afterwards was compelled to stand in the schoolroom five hours longer, till she learned Thursday's lesson, and for an hour more, trying to learn Friday's, and was not released until some time after the other scholars had been sent home. She is said to have been full of health and spirits on Friday morning, but on Saturday her legs began to swell and she suffered intensely, soon becoming delirious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and begging of her teacher leave to take her seat. After a few days of this agony she died. An investigation by the School Committee was demanded and held, the Committee finding that the teacher was guilty of an error in judgment.

TEXAS ELECTION.—Governor, E. J. Davis, Rep., 800 majority; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Flanigan, Rep.; Comptroler, A. Bledsoe, Rep., Treasurer G. W. Honey.; Land Commissioner, Jacob Keuchler, Rep.

Congressmen—1st District, J. W. Whitterman, Rep.; 2nd. District, J. C. Conuel, Dem.; 3d. District, W. F. Clarke, Rep.; 4th District, E. Degener, doubtful;

Legislature—Senate, 17 Republicans to 13 Democrats. House, 50 Republicans to 40 Democrats.

"The Coming Question."

We have here quoted the title of an article in the *Methodist Home Journal*, published at Philadelphia.

"Whoso has watched the Christian pulpit for the last quarter of a century must have marked a certain mobility in its teachings, the general current of which has been away from the frequent and emphatic denunciation of eternal and terrible torments as the doom of men who live and die impenitent.

"This change may be due, in small part, to the teachings of Universalism; but must be ascribed largely to the growing desire of the pulpit to please the pews: we might say, perhaps, to the growing allegiance of the former to the latter. Nor should it be denied that a grave doubt has sprung up in many minds touching the truth of a doctrine once much insisted on, and with such wholesome effect. But, however the change has come about, one rarely hears now a days a good, hearty, old fashioned, right up and down 'hell and damnation sermon,' as many a poor sinner, trembling under a sense of his guilt and danger, has characterized the terrible pulpit charge that made him writhe and quake in his seat.

"Among the heresies of modern times, it is doubted whether any one has made surer, steadier, stealthier progress than the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. Rev. George Storrs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was among the first to advocate the annihilation theory, and he left her pale, we have forgotten whether by expulsion for heresy, or by withdrawal, about the year 1840.

"The notions of the several advocates of 'annihilationism' appear to be quite crude and inharmonious, and often even antagonistic with each other; yet the doubt touching the truth of the orthodox theory is taking root and spreading among thinking men, both in and out of the church—both in and out of the ministry—with a growth that is obvious and threatening."

Again:

"We opine that the sooner the issue is publicly and squarely joined between orthodoxy and this new heresy, the better it will be for the ultimate peace and speedy triumph of the church.

"Some months ago a prominent minister of the church, and one familiar with the class of disquisitions which constitute the staple of the Quarterlies, presented to one of them a manuscript mooting and defending the theory of penal extinction as against that of unending torture. The reply of the editor of the said quarterly was that the article could go in, if the author should so decide; but that, for himself, he judged the time was not yet, adding, however, 'the question you have discussed must soon have a thorough rehearing by the church.'"

It appears from the same article that at a preachers' meeting of the Methodist persuasion the same question has lately been discussed whether the Scriptures promise perpetual existence to any but the good; but the speakers on neither side seemed fully prepared.

The Connecting Link between Men and Fish.

(From the Scientific American.)

To believers in the Darwin theory it will be of interest to know that in the quiet bays and rivers on the eastern coast of Central and South America there lives an animal which might be rightfully considered the connecting link between men and fish. It is the manatee, the water siren, the sea-calf, or sea-cow, as the strange animal is sometimes called. It belongs to the order of Cetacea, and is altogether herbiferous, living on grass which grows under water, or on herbs which it seeks on shore. The body is pisciform, and measures some fourteen or more feet in length; the skin being very thick, without hair and of a dark color. The upper part of the body, especially of the females, much resemble that of a woman, the breasts being of the same form. In place of the fins of the ordinary fish, the manatee has a short arm of only one joint, which terminates in a sort of hand, on which the nails are distinctly visible, and which the animal uses with much dexterity in moving about when on land, and in carrying its young. This limb has caused the animal to be called manatee, from the Latin word *manus*, the hand. The writer, who for several years resided in those countries where these animals abound, has seen the animal, and has been told repeatedly by the natives that the female holds her cub to suckle as the mother does her babe. The tail of the manatee is shaped like an open fan, and the close observer will perceive ten divisions, which mark the ten toes. Manatees swim by the help of this broad tail, which moves up and down, and not from right to left, like that of the fish. This limb, which at first appears to be a fin or nerve, melts almost entirely into butter when fried in a pan, and is highly prized by the natives for ointments and for other medicinal purposes. The animal weighs from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, and the meat is considered a great relish. It looks and tastes much like pork, and needs a good deal of cooking. It is a strange fact that the flesh keeps longer from decay than any other, and it is, therefore, salted and preserved like pork. They are caught with harpoons by the Indians who know their haunts and customs, and it seems as if they were becoming more scarce every year.

Through Tickets Around the World.

One of the leading Eastern railways has an arrangement nearly completed to issue through tickets by rail and steamer around the world. It is believed the whole thing can be completed by the first of February. The tickets are to be good until used, giving travelers an opportunity to make excursions to China, Japan and the Holy Land, or wherever tourists may be disposed to leave the main line of travel. The arrangements are now complete, and prices fixed from New York as far east as Alexandria, in Egypt, and west to Yokohama and Shanghai. An agent is now on his way to arrange with the English steamship lines between China and the head of the Red Sea and the railway to Alexandria. As soon as this is done, it will be announced in New York by telegraph, and the tickets will be ready for delivery. A table of distances, with time, between important points, &c., is to be printed upon them, and a synopsis of all information that will be essential to the traveler. The whole trip can be made inside of ninety days, and the entire cost will be about seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold. We are not informed whether this sum will include state room and meals upon steamers, and berths on Pullman's Palace Car line, from New York to San Francisco, but we presume it will, for it is intended to combine the highest possible speed and comfort for the traveler. The scheme is important in its magnitude and probable results upon the commerce and civilization of the world, but it is now certain that a few weeks, at most, will see it fully realized. The cost of an entire trip around the world will be from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars in coin.

A Little Bit of Romance.

Although, for so far this winter, the skies have been unusually compassionate in not aggravating with continuous, intense cold the hunger and rags of poverty, yet an occasional bleak shaft from the north transfixes a houseless wanderer at the cruel corner of some of our streets.

Early on Friday morning a poor young waif, apparently of the past night, with her delicate figure sculptured relentlessly through a thin cotton dress, was found, almost famished, leaning against a lamp post in a street leading into one of our principal thoroughfares. Her condition having been recognized by a kindly house maid who had been dusting mats at a neighboring door, the wretched sufferer was humanely led into the basement, where, after some time, she was restored to life and animation.

Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that she was the daughter of once respectable and wealthy parents who had lost everything—pride, virtue and fortune—in the wine cup, and who, recently dying paupers, had left her on that bitter Friday morning without a home, a hope or a crust in the world. When discovered, she was blindly groping her way towards the river, to end her miseries, rather than enter upon a career of shame.

Her touching and simple story reaching the ear of the lady of the house, she was summoned to her presence; when, strange to tell, it was ascertained, beyond a shadow of doubt, that she was the only child of a once dear friend who had been lost sight of for years, but who, through a singular interposition of Providence, was now restored in the person of her daughter.—*St. Louis paper.*

THOSE Detroit ladies who petition for the appointment of a female city physician say they would regard woman suffrage as "one of the most appalling evils that could fall upon the American people."

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sand
That runs through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall;
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows;
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and illy adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary remedies of tonic, aperient and anti bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have passed since its introduction has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemic, and a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer, to promote digestion in cases of dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorator; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood regulator; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious complaints; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under fatiguing circumstances such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NOTICES.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 14th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

ja22:td O. METCALF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner of Market and Water streets, PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ja21:td D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, Corner 3d and Railroad Streets.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of **TWELVE PER CENT.**, and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. SUTHERIDGE, President.
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION Co. have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said company for the past six months of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half a share, free of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 18th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ja17:7d WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the late firm of John Carson, at our office, 55 Federal street, be being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Ja 19, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Carson I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of Bailiff & Brown.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 55 Federal street, Allegheny City. Also, to manufacture the Celebrated Low Pressure Cars for dyspepsia, as a general tonic and invigorator; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood regulator; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious complaints; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under fatiguing circumstances such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

DISSOLUTION.
WEST POINT FOUNDRY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the undersigned under the firm name of

L. H. SMITH & CO.

ja19:57s LUTHER H. SMITH.

TO PERSONS HAVING LARGE BUILDINGS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO RENT.—Wanted, to rent, for a term of years with privilege of buying, a large building with steam power, and suitable for manufacturing agricultural implements and other light machinery, and near to or connected with a foundry. Cincinnati, St. Louis or Pittsburgh preferred, or such point as will afford river or railroad communication.

Persons having such property for rent or sale will please address, with particulars, giving exact size of floor room, amount of power, rent and when possession can be had,

R. HALLOWS, C. E.,
ja24 Ravenna, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
5,000 POUNDS OF
PURPLE BROWN MINERAL PAINT.
Inquire of H. M. LONG & CO.,
Daly B'ds Building, Duquesne Way.

GUM CLOTHING.
COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
d&23 26 and 28 Sixth street.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, constantly on hand and bought.

J. FLESICK & BRO.,
Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets,
no15:tf Pittsburgh, Pa

LEAD—275 Pigs Soft Galena LEAD. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 10c. White Huck Towels.
At 25c. White Huck Towels, a great bargain.
At $1.75 a doz., Linen Napkins, a bargain.
At $1.25, White Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts, large size.
At 50c. Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $1.00 Knitt Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 75c. Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, a bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c. wide Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good article.
At 8 1-3c. Dark Calicos,
At 10c. Dark Delaines.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 25c. double-width Black & Col'd Poplins

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

JUST ARRIVED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles. Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Speciality, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most satisfactory relief. I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision, and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARDS. FRANKS Improved and patented Spectacles to the confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of rare scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye. He selects spectacles for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with great cheerfulness recommend them to all requiring spectacles.

A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj.-Gen. of Pennsylvania.
L. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn street, Pgh.
S. S. BUCK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks's Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them experimentally, really valuable and do defer its value.

The lenses are ground, polished and centred by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a truly perfect lens. As such, we recommend them.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
S. S. Stilwell, M. D., Oakland, Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James A. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives us much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles and Lenses, and find them excellently calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefited by the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his Gold Frames is of remarkable purity and beauty, and adds very much to their value.

We commend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may require his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Supreme Court Judge of Penna.
C. Selier, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under Dr. Edward S. Franks's patent, admirably adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisite delicate organ, the human Eye, whether the impaired vision is the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.

We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.

Hon. W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ja21-TTHS

DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 50c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new clean goods.
At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.
At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.
At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Buck Mitts.
At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.
At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Merino Shirts.
At 40c. Men's Heavy Gray Merino Drawers.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Undervests, good qua ity.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Drawers, good quality.

New Goods Daily Opening

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

ja22

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*

ja14

J. K. SWINT..... J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done. oct-vtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Alleg

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking business.
Jeo18:43

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

There was a general disappointment among the bulls in Wall street and the speculative public in general. The very favorable bank statement of Saturday induced every body to believe that to day there would be a general rise in all the markets. Gold advanced, some of the fancy stocks advanced likewise, and bonds were firm without any material rise; but the upward movement was rather feeble and the stock market yielded immediately after the first call, and gradually declined about one to one and one quarter per cent, especially in Northwest, common and preferred, New York Central, Reading and Lakeshore. The balance of the list were less affected.

Gold opened at 120¾, advanced to 121⅛ and closed at 120⅞ rather weak and dull. It appears as if our friends about gold, in regard to its future course, would prove correct, despite the momentary strength it shows at present.

Bonds were less fluctuating to-day and maintained fully the closing quotations of Saturday.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold 120⅞; Silver, 117; Eighty-one's, 118, Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115¾; do 1865, 115⅝; do 1865, Consols, 114½, do 1867, 114½; do 1868, 114⅝; Ten Forties, 112⅝; Adams Express Company 64; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 38½; Western Union Telegraph, 33½; New York Central, 94½; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107¼; Chicago & North Western, 72½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88¾; Erie 23½.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$5,90	$6,05
Paris, per franc	24	25½
Berlin, thaler	90	92
Frankfort, florin	82	84

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: 6s 1881, 121; United States Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865 115⅝; Ten-Forties, 112⅝; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114⅝; do. do. 1867, 114½; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy Pacific, 111; Land Grants, 95.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, January 24, 1870.

Money active at 4@7 per cent. on call loan. Sterling steady 8¾@9. Gold weak, opening at 121, advancing to 121⅜ and closing at 120¾@120⅞. Clearances $28,000,000.

Government bonds at fractional decline. Coupons of '81 17¾@18; do. 62, 15¼@15⅝; do. '64, 15¼@15½; do. '65, 15¼@15½; do. new, 14¾@14¾; do. '67 14¾@14½; do. '68, 14¾@14½. 10 40s, 12¼@12¾. Pacifics, 11@11½.

State securities dull and heavy; Missouris, 87¾; old Tennessees, 55½; new, 47¾; old Virginias, 55; new 40, 62½; old North Carolinas, 40; new, 26; Louisiana Levee 6s, 63.

A bill has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature for the sale of public lands and the devotion of the proceeds to the purpose of the sinking fund for liquidating the State debt.

Stocks lower, closing heavy.

Post Office Prices.—Cents, 55; Cumberland, 35; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾; Quicksilver, 14½; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 41; Hartford & Erie, 8¼; Adams Express, 63½; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 38½; United States, 55½; New York Central, 94½; do Harlem, 139½; do preferred, 140; Erie, 23½; do preferred, 40; Reading, 94½; Lake Shore, 85½; Michigan Central, 117½; Pittsburgh, 91½; North Western, 72⅝; do preferred, 89½; C. C. & C., 74½; Rock Island, 107; St. Paul, 73⅝; do preferred, 86½; Wabash, 56½; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, —; Chicago and Alton, 145; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅞.

Boston prices: Calumet, 60; Copper Falls, 5½; Franklin, 10; Hecla, 79; Quincy, 25.

Sub Treasury balance: Gold, $74,915,-814; currency, $3,527,712; general balance, $79,719,438.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY Jan. 24, 1870.

The oil business was very dull and weak to day, and compared with Saturday prices are lower. The feeling was not as strong as it was last week, and, as has been the case since the opening of this year, there is not much life or animation in the trade, and operators generally are still inclined to hold off, and the policy of "keeping close to shore" is gaining ground, and from present indications, will be very generally adopted.

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported, 1,000 bbls spot at 12¾. On Friday and Saturday 13 was bid with but few if any sellers below 13¼; seller till July is reported as offering freely at 13 with no buyers, and buyer option, same time, at 15.

REFINED.

Market very quiet—no sales reported, and as in the case of crude, prices are tending downward. January quoted at 30¾; March to June, offering at 31¾; and 31 bid for February to August.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R. J. Wilkins 80 bbls, on account Fox & Funk; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account B S Duncan; Tarentum Oil Works 240, on account Hutchinson; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle.

Total..... 480 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R. Lyons & Co., 200 bbls refined to Pulney & Moale, Baltimore.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT. Fleming & Co. 513 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Business continues without much activity, but prices notwithstanding are firm and holders look for renewed activity after the first proximo. Grain bags are in improved request, however, and held with increased firmness at 40c for Americangis, Amoskeag, Arkwright and Androscoggin, 42¼c for Great Falls and Lewiston A, 45c for Stark A, 37½c for premium A, and 27½c for Union. The Bedford R brown cottons are rather firmer and command 9¾c. Atlantic A shirtings 13 @13½c, and heavy sheetings of best brands 16@16½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

The wet and very inclement weather had a tendency to retard out door business to-day, which at best, is very slow and nothing to boast of. The demand for all of the leading articles continues light being restricted mainly to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, while in regard to values, there are no changes deserving of special notice.

Our dispatches from Chicago and New York continue to report wheat and flour active and advancing, confirming the position we took on this point in our last report. That speculators have entered the market and are buying is evident, as nothing else could cause the sharp upward movement that has already taken place, and that wheat at present prices is a good and safe investment, is generally conceded. There is a very handsome margin already to those who bought a week or ten days ago, about ten cents per bushel, and while we are not disposed to encourage speculation, it may be that those who buy now may realize as big a margin within the next two weeks. It is not to be expected, of course, that prices will get back to where they were a year ago, that is out of the question; but that wheat has been and is still very cheap, is a fact that cannot be disputed. Then again the weather has been and continues very unfavorable for the growing crop, and this, of course, is not without its effect at this particular time, in the prospects for the next crop should continue discouraging, farmers as a general thing will hold on to what they have; while, if on the other hand, the indications, should turn out favorable, they will feel like closing out their surplus. In any view of the case, however, wheat is cheap, cheaper in fact that almost anything else that can be named.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—In fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3¼@4.

BUTTER—Is dull with a supply in excess of the demand, but prices are unchanged—28@30, for good to prime roll.

BEANS—The demand is light and market dull; we continue to quote at $2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17½; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18½@19 Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 28@28½ cts., for round lots, and 28@29 cts. in a retail way.

DRESSED HOGS.—In better supply and dull at 11@11½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries 14 cts., and pitted cherries 30 cts.

EGGS—Dull and we now quote fresh packed at 26@27 cts.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, and the demand is a shade better, though prices are unchanged. We now quote at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,75 @6,00 for winter wheat. Rye flour $5,00 @5,25.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and the demand rather better, though prices are unchanged, $1,10@1,18 for good to prime red. Oats dull and nominal, 52@54 on wharf and track and 49@50 in store. Corn is still quoted at 80 for ear and 85 for shelled. Rye is dull and nominal at 90@95. Barley is nominal at $1 for spring and $1,10 for fall—but little offering and not much inquiry for it.

HAY—Is quoted at $18@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,00@5,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Sales No. 1 extra at $1,45@1,45, and No. 2 at 95.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 14; Sugar Cured, 15; Ribbed Sides, 16@16½; Clear do, 17@17½; Breakfast Bacon, 19½; Sugar Cured Hams, 19½@20. Lard, 17 in tierces, and 18 in kgs. Dried Beef, 20.

POTATOES—Dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are very light; quoted at 50 by the car load and 55 in store.

POULTRY — Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in demand with small sales at $8.25@8,50. Timothy is quoted at $1, and flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

SPIRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale, although by no means large, was somewhat larger than last week, averaging about 800, and as will be seen below, the great proportion were from the west:

S. Kaufman, Chicago	1 car
L & J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Shamberg, Chicago	4 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Haas & Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
Katz & Keefer, Chicago	3 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Hallman & Lowenstine, Chicago	1 car
M Verner, Chicago	2 cars
Haziewood & B. Chicago	1 car
Traurman & Lotman, Chicago	1 car
Haas & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
F. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
A. Vannatta, Mansfield	1 car
Alsdorf & Smoots, Mansfield	1 car
Gaines & Wilkes, Jeffersonville	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	1 car
J. R. Graves, Newark	1 car
S. Murphy, Bellair	1 car
Prepaid	3 cars
Total	42.
Total last week	40.

The market is devoid of anything really new or important. The demand seemed to be fully up to the supply, and while prime fat cattle sold readily at full prices, in some instances at an advance, the common grades were a little dullish, though by 11 A. M. the pens were all pretty well cleared. There were few or no commission cattle on hand as usual, most of the offerings being owned and in the hands of regular dealers, and the market is nearly always firmer when this is the case, as operaters when they have an open field very frequently play into the hands of each other. There were several car loads sold to go east which of course reduced the number for the butchers, and then again there was a number of stock cattle wholesaled.

In regard to quality, the average was perhaps a little better than last week, though not any better than usual, and as already intimated, the demand was confined chiefly to the better grades. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime cattle sold at 7¼@7¾—some few extra sold at 8 and 8¼, but 7¾ may be regarded as the ruling price for prime fat steers, stock steers may be quoted at 5@5¾, as to quality.

Henderson & Elliott wholesaled 11 fairish Ohio steers, averaging 1,000 lbs, to Haas & Kraus, at 6,92

Stouffer & Sheitmantle 12 head steers and bulls, from Butler county, Pa., at 4¾@6¼.

M. G. Beihle sold 5 head Butler county stock at an average of 4¾.

Stakely Bro sold 15 head of cows, steers and heifers at 4@6.

Hartman & Lowenstine sold 18 head good to extra steers at 6¾@6¾.

Hemphill, Taylor sold 20 head Indiana stock at 5¼@6¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 40 head steers, from Chicago, at 7¼@7½, also, 42 head on commission for Gaines & White, from Ohio, at 4¾@6¾.

Jacob Needy sold 35 head Ohio steers at 6@7¾.

M. Verner sold 36 head Chicago steers at 6@8.

Traurman & Lobman sold 80 head of fat cattle, from Chicago, at 6@8; 40 stock steers at 5¾.

Haas & Kraus sold 60 head from Illinois and Ohio at 5,87@7,45.

Carr & McAllister sold 9 head of Ohio stock, for Vannatta, at 6@7.

S. Marks Bro. sold 13 head of extra steers, averaging nearly 1,400 lbs, on private terms; 84 head Chicago steers at 6¾@8¼; 14 stockers steers averaging about 800 lbs, at 5¾; 21 head common Ohio steers, at 5¼@6.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 70 Chicago steers at 5¾@8; shipped 5 loads to East Liberty.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 57 head from Chicago; sold 32 at 7¾, 27 at 5@6¾.

Holmes, Laferty & Co. sold 20 head.

SHEEP.

There was a fair supply of sheep on sale to-day, about 1,300 head, but with a good retail demand and some inquiry for shipment, the market was firm and prices fully sustained. The sudden appearance of an eastern buyer who seemed for a time disposed to take all the good sheep on sale, created a little consternation among some of the butchers, and caused them to buy quicker than they would otherwise have done, and that they paid bigger prices than they would have done had it been for this eastern, man, there is not much doubt. All grades, both sealawags and prime fat sheep, sold readily, and that, too, at full prices, $1,25@2,00 per head for the former, and 5@6¾ cts. per pound for the latter. Following is the report of sales:

Stouffer & Sheitmantle sold 140 head from Butler county at $1,80 per head to 5½ cts. per pound.

Adam Eckert bought 72 head averaging about 75 lbs, for L. Hoffman, at $2,75 per head.

C. H. Moulton retailed 114 sealawags at $1,25@1,75.

M. Flinner wholesaled 90 averaging 92 lbs at 5 cts; retailed 15 at an average of $5,00 per head.

Stakely Bro. sold 31 head to Moss, averaging 85 lbs, at $3,00 per head.

Jacob Rinn sold 131 head for Dies, at an average of $2,85 per head.

Johnathan Davis sold 50 sealawags to Partridge at $1,25 per head.

John F. Neely wholesaled 230 sealawags at $1,25 per head.

Jas. Kerr sold 30 head of extra to Jos. Harrison, averaging about 105 lbs at 6½; also 100 head at an average of $4,85.

HOGS.

There was a fair retail demand to-day, if anything a little better than last week, though prices, have undergone but little change. The fact that butchers are now enabled to buy at a decline of $1,50@2,00 per cwt., has a tendency to increase the demand. We now quote at 9¼@10¾ cts. gross, for fair to prime averages.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales 45,000 bales at 25½ for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 7,430 bbls; market 5@10c better on low grades; sales 8,100 bbls at $4,60@5 for superfine State and Western; $5,25@6 for extra State; $5@6,15 for extra western; $5,80@6,40 for white wheat extra; $5,75 @6,20 for rolind hoop Ohio; $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis; $6,25@8 for good to choice do. Rye Flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4,50@5,20. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales 350 bbls western at $1@1,01 for free. Wheat: receipts 14,440 bush; opened a shade firmer, closed quiet without decided change: 46,000 bush at $1,20@1,22 for No. 2 spring; $1,22@1,23 for No. 1 do, and $1,30@1,33 for winter red and amber western. Corn: receipts small; heavy: 500 bush State at $1. Barley dull: 1,600 bush Canada West at $1,10. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull: receipts 2,507 sales 24,000 bush at 94@98c for new mixed western; $1,02@1,05 for new yellow southern; old mixed western nominal at $1,05 afloat. Oats small: receipts 5,034 sales 17,000 bush at 58@60c for western. Stock of grain in warehouse—wheat 8,122,158, corn 500,717, oats 1,253,305, rye 63,269, barley 382,908, malt 57,455, peas 12,179 bush. Rice dull at 6@7c for Carolina. Coffee dull: 800 sks, Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet: 100 hhds Cuba at 7½ Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet, 17c for crude and 31¾c for refined. Hops quiet and firm. Linseed off dull, 90@92c. Pork steady; sales of 625 bbls at $38@38,50 for new mess, $25@25,50 for prime and $24,25@25 for prime mess. Lard firm for new mess, seller January, February and March, at $27,50@27,75. Beef steady; sales of 289 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet and steady; sales of 140 pieces at unchanged prices. Cut meats firm; sales 200 pkgs at 9¾@9¾ for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 175 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats quiet; sales of 120 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders, 14@15¾c for hams. Middles firm: sales of 250 boxes at 14¾c for Cumberland cut, and 15c for short ribbed. Sold 500 boxes, deliverable in February, at 13¾c for Cumberland cut, and 14@15c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs firmer, 11¾ @11¾c for western. Lard quiet and heavy; sales of 500 tierces at 16¼@17c for steam and 17¼@18c for kettle rendered; also Saturday evening 750 tierces steam, seller March, 17½@17¾. Butter quiet, 17@31c for Ohio. Cheese steady, 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool firm: shipments per steamer of 16,000 bush wheat at 5½d, and 500 bbls flour at 1s 9d.

Latest—Flour closed rather quiet and without decided change. Wheat nominal at $1 19@1 22 for No. 2 spring and $1 30@1 33 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal at 95@98c. Corn dull and heavy at 58@ for western. Corn nominal at 95@98c for new and $1 05 in store for old mixed western. Pork closed quiet; $27 bid for mess for February and $27 50 asked; sales 500 bbls mess, seller March, $27 90. Beef very firm, with a moderate inquiry. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in moderate request and unchanged. Lard dull; 17c bid and 17¼c asked for prime steam for February, 17¾c bid for March and 17¼c asked. Butter and cheese declining.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Exchange weak at 1-10 per cent. Flour: demand is almost exclusively for low medium and good grades spring extras and spring superfine to fill eastern and southern orders; high grades dull and nominal at $3,85@4,25 for spring extras; $3,37½@4,50 for do, superfine. Wheat unsettled and irregular, with a speculative movement for early; sales at 83¾@84c, subsequently prices receded, closing at 82¼@82¾c, cash, and seller February; 83½@83c for buyers do; 83¼@83c seller March; prices for other grades are firmer; slight sales No. 1 at 92@93c. Change in the market was irregular, and No. 2 was fairly active for speculation with sales at 82¾@83c cash and seller February. Corn: offerings are liberal and the demand less active; No. 2 sold at 72¼@74½c cash, closing at inside price, and 72@72¾c seller February, 72¼@73c seller month, 73@73¼c seller March, closing 74c; fresh receipts 74c seller February; in the afternoon the market was nominal. Oats easier at 40@40¼c for No. 2, cash, 40@40¼c seller and buyer month and seller February, 41c buyer February, 41¾@42c seller April, closing at 40@40¼c cash, and 38¾@40c seller February. Rye easier, at 72@73c, closing at outside price for strictly fresh. Barley dull and nominally unchanged, at 87@88c for No. 2. Highwines nominal 92¼@93c offered and 94c asked for wood bound. Provisions opened dull and easier, but subsequently became more active. Mess pork quiet and 25c lower, closing at $26 75 cash, $27 seller February, $27 25 buyer February and seller March. Lard steady, closing at 16c cash and seller February, 16¼c buyer March; demand but easier, at 16¼c for shoulders, 12¾c for rough sides, 13¾c for short rib middles; hams quiet at 14¼@15¼c for sweet pickled and 14c for green. Dressed hogs quiet at $10@10 75, closing dull at $10 25 @10 50 for lots divesting 200 lbs. Flour steady, 26,700 bbls. Grain, 7,511 bus wheat, 15,520 bus corn, 21,344 bus oats, 350 bus rye, 3574 bus barley, 8264 dressed hogs and 6688 live; shipments, 6622 bbls flour, 9393 bus wheat, 10,058 bus corn, 5385 bus oats, 1520 bus barley, 2185 dressed hogs and 873 live.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Flour unchanged; family at $5,25@5,50. Wheat steady at $1,10@1,12 for red. Corn unchanged at 76 @77c. Oats firm at 50@56c, for mixed and dull. Barley steady at $1,10@1,20 for spring, $1,25@1,30 for fall. Cotton firm at 24¼@24½c. Whisky steady at 96c. Hogs opened firm and in good demand at $9@9,70, the latter an extreme rate, and closed dull at $8,75@9,50; receipts of 3,700 head. Mess pork sold at $27, but is generally held at $27,25@27,50 and difficult to buy below these rates. Lard firm; sales 200 tes prime steam leaf at 15¾c, kettle 16¼c. Green meats quiet at 10c for shoulders, 12½c for sides and 14@14½c for hams. Bulk meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged in all respects. Butter dull at 28@32c. Eggs at 25c and dull. Cheese 17½@18¼c. Linseed oil dull at 90c. Lard oil $1,45. Petroleum 30@31c for refined. Sugar firm at 11½@11¾c for New Orleans. Coffee steady at 18@22c. Molasses firm at 75@ 78c for New Orleans.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Flour market dull and unchanged. Buckwheat flour market steady and demand fair at $7,50@8. Rye flour in moderate demand and steady at $5,50@5,55. Wheat market firm and holders asking higher rates; No 1 red winter held at $1,11@1,12, No 2 do at $1,03@1,04; receipts small. Corn: no receipts and market firmer; old No 1 mixed held at 88@89c, No 2 do at 85c, new 82@83c. Oats quiet, but holders were firmer and asking 49@50c for No 1 State. Rye dull and nominal, and held at 80@90c for Nos 2 and 1 respectively. Barley: nothing doing, and held at 90@ $1 for State and Canada. Petroleum market quiet and unchanged; refined in large lots held at 27½c, and small lots at 29@30c; crude held at $5,75.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 24c. Flour quiet: extra family $5. Wheat, red $1,05; white $1,08. Corn: sacked 61c. Rye: sacked 95c. Tobacco: sales of 91 hhds, at $4,30@5,80 for green and frosted trash, $6@8 for sound lugs, $8,50@10,50 for low to medium leaf and $11@16 for fair to good leaf. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $28,50. Bacon: shoulders 13, clear rib 16¼c and clear sides 16½c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 13¾c, clear rib 15c and clear sides 15¾c. Lard: tierce 17c. Hams 20c. Whisky 95c.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Tobacco steady; offerings small. Cotton steady with good demand at 24¼@24½c for middling. Hemp steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c. Provisions firm with an upward tendency. Mess pork at $27¾@28. Dry salted shoulders at 11c, clear rib sides at 14¼c, clear sides at 14¾@15c. Bacon: shoulders at 13c, clear sides at 16¼@16¾c, clear rib sides at 16@16¼c. Sugar cured hams at 18½ @19¼c. Lard firmer at 16@16¼c for prime steam.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour dull. Wheat 2@3c better, with regular white Michigan at $1,08¾, amber $1,08¾, No. 1 red $1,16, No. 2 do. $1,08. Corn dull and 3c lower, with new at 75c, no grade 64, Oats dull; No. 1 nominally at 48 to 49c. Dressed hogs dull, and held at 10¼c to 11¼c. Clover seed is a shade better, at $6,22

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 87½c for No. 1, and 82¾c for No. 2. Oats steady at 46c for No. 2. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye and Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs weak and lower, with sales at $10@11.

DETROIT, January 24.—Wheat 3@5c better, owing to the limited supply; extra white $1,20, amber $1,05, regular $1,05. Corn a shade weaker at 93c for old. Oats dull at 47c. Barley lower at $1,80 per central. Dressed hogs $10 25, dividing on 200, but are extreme figures.

NASHVILLE, January 24.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 23¼c and good ordinary 22¾c. Bulk meats: clear sides 15¼c, clear ribbed 14¾c, shoulders 11¾c. Rump pork $24.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton firmer at 24¾c, with receipts of 1,997 bales and exports of 2,917.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Lighter run of cattle, sheep and hogs; the markets are firmer without much advance. The weather continues warm and the Chicago dressed beef and pork comes in bad order. Total beeves for week, fifty-three hundred and seventy, with thirty-three hundred and eighty to day. There was considerable life to trade and nearly all were sold. The quality was bad; many very thin Texans being among them, which sold at 11c; a few of the best cattle brought 17c, but most fair to good steers went at 14@16c. A drove of one hundred and twenty-four Kentucky cattle medium 7 cwt sold at 14@16c; no hundred Texans 5¼ cwt at $66; two hundred and forty fair to prime Illinois 7 cwt at 15@17 cents; 85 Kentucky grades, 8 cwt, at 16@17 cents; 60 Indiana, 6 cwt, at 11@11c. Few State cattle were on sale. Total sheep, 28,100; to day, 12,400; prices a shade stronger, but not all selling: Ohio sheep of 78 lbs brought 5¼c in car; Canadas, 95 lbs, 6¼c; and a few Stats sheep, 100 lbs., 8c; sales of 3300 Ohio sheep made during the week averaged $4 67 each. Hogs quiet and 1c higher, with receipts of 12,259 for the week and 29 cars to day; they are 9½ @10 cents; 2 cars Ohio, 196 pounds, brought 10 cents; 1 car Michigan, 180 lbs, 9½c; 1 car Ohio, 248 pounds, brought 10 1-16c; dressed are worth 12¼c higher, with 12,240 head received for the week, and 23 cars to day; they are worth 9½@ 10c. 2 cars Ohio, 196 pounds, brought 9¾; 1 car Michigan, 180 pounds, 9¾c; 1 car Ohio, 240 pounds, brought 10 1-16c; 1 car Ohio, 240 pounds, brought 10 1-16c; dressed worth 12¼@12¾c; 1 car western dressed brought 11¾c.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cattle fairly active for shipping: sales at $4,50@5,75 for butchers' cows and steers; $6,25@7,25 for good to choice; $7,50@8,00 for shipping beeves. Hogs quiet and 10@15c lower, with $8,65@9,10 for common; $9,10 @9,55 for fair to medium; $9,65@9,75 for good to choice.

ST. LOUIS, January 24—Hogs firm and active at 9c@9¼c. Cattle firm and with brisk demand at 4¾@6¼ for good to choice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 24.—4 cars Isle Superior ore, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, Iron Mills; 2 do do, J Cramer & Co; 13 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 10 bbls oil, J Spear & Co; 10 bbls shoulders, 5 do bacon, Dalzell & T; 6 bxs frames, Pickersgill, I, & Co; 15 drums tobacco, M K McMullen; 3 cases do, H Meister; 2 bbls butter, A & R Fleming; 1 bbl rye, J & W Fairley; 7 wheels, 7 shellers, W W Knox; 7 pkgs sundries, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 3 bgs beans, 2 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 4 rolls leather, M Dellange; 2 bbls oil, Dilworth, P & Co; 4 obls pop corn, 2 do dry apples, P Duff & Son; 5 do apples, 2 bbls butter, A Bradley; 1 do oil, Rose & Co; 1 do sks corn meal, Strickler & M; 12 bbls vinegar, J Wilson & Son; 10 cases c pipe, C Thomsen & Son; 6 bbls oat meal, W Haslage & Co; 4 do do, Munhall & McGraw; 4 do do, 5 kegs pearl barley, W France; 4 do do, 1 keg, e wheat, S Heazlebig.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 24.—500 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro; 100 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, Soghmyer & V; 200 do do, Watt, Lang, & Co; 151 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 44 bgs barley, F Schield; 100 bbls oggy, Day & Co; 4 kgs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cars limestone, Graff B & Co; 44 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 3 bbls butter, Bruggerman & O; 22 reams paper, Godfry & Clark; 10 sks rags, R Christy; 32 bales hops, J White Jr; 5 bxs soap, S Lindsay; 6 organs, C Blume; 100 bbls flour, B Wallace; 100 green hides, S Hartley, McKee & Co; 19 hcs hams, Sellers & Co; 24 sks wool, Graff & F; 1 car millfeed, H Schneltach; 50 bbls highwines, M McCullough; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 1,359 pcs shoulders, J P Hanna & Co; 29 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Graff B & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 3 do do, Pitt Forge; 2 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 24.—8 bdls bags, 20 bbls pork, Watt, Lang & Co; 119 pcs corn, 43 do barley, 32 do oats, P Duff & Son; 2 cars bloums, Nimick & Co; 1 sack, No. 1, at 102@3 per cwt, 20 bbls pork, P Seifert & Co; 30 kegs pigs feet, J H Parker; 22 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 3 tcs hams, G W McClure; 25 kegs pigs feet, Dalzell & Townsend; 45 pkgs tobacco, W L Jones; 2 hhds bacon, E H Myers & Co; 3 pkgs tobacco, T J Blackmore; 5 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 30 tcs lard, W H Howard; 30 bxs candles, Kline Bart & Stevens; 14 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 10 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 2 pkgs do, M W Rankin; 50 bgs barley, Meaner & Harper; 7 bales hemp, Gerwig & B. 50 bxs candles, F Sellers & Co; 11 pkgs tobacco, John McGraw; 21 bbls flour, John Porterfield.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Jan. 24.—61 empty carboys, J Irwin & Co; 1 car hay, Moreland & M; 4 pkgs marketing, J McGeorge Crossan; 366 rails railroad iron, S W Hopkins & Co; 2 bbls kirkpatrick, Knox & Orr; 1 do do, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 do tallow, J Hanna & Son; 1 do fire clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 car grain, Henderson & Bro; 15 sks onions, 12 do flour, Woodworth & D; 52 g hides, G H Anderson & Co; 71 sks oats, Scott & G; 1 box butter, H Preece; 1 do do, J & Voskamp; 3 d hogs, W Hoffman; 39 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & D; 3 do do, John Moorhead; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger & B.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The New and Splendid Side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON,

DAN'L MOORE Master,

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ja21

NASHVILLE.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer KATE PITMAN, Capt. THOS. RUSSELL, Com'r, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
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CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer NICK WALL.....Capt. THOS. POE, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 29th inst.

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MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer MESSENGER No. 2....Capt. JESSE DEAN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

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CHRIST'T & PORTER,
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RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, January 24.—River stationary with six feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer thirty-nine at four o'clock P. M. C.

GREENSBORO, January 24.—River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Raining. Thermometer thirty-eight at four o'clock P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, January 24.—River stationary, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer forty at four o'clock P. M. W.

OIL CITY, January 24.—River at a stand, with four feet three inches water in the channel. Weather rainy. Thermometer thirty-three at six o'clock P. M. F.

The river was about

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Thirteen prisoners were taken to the Workhouse yesterday.

The Annual Conference of the United Brethren will commence in Johnstown next Thursday.

The Street Cleaners were at work on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday. They were needed.

Grand Auction Sale of Men and Boys' Clothing at 89 Fifth avenue, to-day at 10 A. M., at 2 and 7½ P. M.

Yesterday Mayor Callow committed Wm. Fence to the workhouse for thirty days for disorderly conduct.

The New City Officers.—The terms of the new city officers, recently elected by Councils, will begin on the first prox.

The new clock at the Union Depot is from the establishment of Messrs J. R. Reed & Co. A guarentee of its character.

The Burn's Celebration.—The doors of Masonic Hall will be opened this evening at 7 o'clock. The celebration will commence at 7½.

Louis Ireland, the colored wife beater, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman McMasters, which resulted in his commitment for trial, in default of bail.

Thomas Whittaker has gone to his new home, the Western Penitentiary. He will have the privileges of the institution for five years. He was convicted of perjury.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils will, it is expected, meet next week, as soon as the other committees have organized and sent in the amounts of their appropriations.

Directors of the City Bank.—Domeneck Ihmsen, James M'Cabe, Thos. Rourke, Terrence Campbell, Patrick Kane, Jas. Phelan, Chas B Barr, H A. Freywogle, Thos. Barnes, Hugh Keating.

The lobby of the Allegheny Mayor's office was crowded with an anxious, expectant throng of applicants last evening while the Police Committee were deliberating upon the appointments.

Conrad Hack alleged before Alderman Mullen, yesterday, that Francis Dietrich and her son George had attacked him with a brick and threatened to kill him. The accused were arrested and gave bail for court.

Allegheny Councils will not meet until the second Thursday—1st February. This is in accordance with the resolution passed in the Common branch at last meeting, providing for but one meeting in a month.

Dr. McNiel was thrown from his buggy on St. Clair street yesterday morning and severely injured. The horse attached to the vehicle ran away which caused the accident and resulting, also, in the wrecking of the buggy.

What it Costs.—Miles Murphy was arrested Sunday evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, made by Mrs. Bankwell, who alleged that he had insulted her. Miles left the sum of $30 for his appearance, and failing to appear at the appointed time, the $30 were forfeited.

Preserve the Teeth.—Tregos Teaberry Toothwash (advertised in another column) is a preparation which, for the preservation of the teeth, removal of tartar and imparting a sweet and delicious breath, is without an equal. A single trial and you will never be without it. It is sold by all first class dealers.

New Work.—We publish on the first page of to-day's paper the announcement of a new work on Reptiles and Birds. It is said to be the best work ever published on this subject. The fact that Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, are the publishers, is a guarantee that the book is what they represent it.

Cutting Affray.—A free fight occurred at the Union Depot yesterday evening in which, it is alleged, one man was severely cut with a knife. Jim Griffith, John Smith, Michael Gallahan, William McGinn and Frank Landers participated in the affray and were arrested and locked up for a hearing. There were some four or five others engaged in the fight but they effected their escape.

A Grateful Son.—James Madison, a young man about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, was arrested and taken to the lock-up at the instance of his sister for whipping and abusing his mother. James was on a drunk and having expended all his money, called on his mother for more and because she refused to supply his wants he beat her. He was locked up for a hearing.

Slight Fire.—Between six and seven o'clock last night there was an alarm of fire from box 4, corner of Ferry street and Second avenue, which was occasioned by a slight fire in the spring factory of Morris, Rutan & Co., on First avenue, between Market and Ferry streets. The roof of the building caught fire from a spark, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before it had made any headway. The damage was very trifling.

Rescuing a Prisoner.—Officer Kerr arrested a man at the Allegheny Valley Depot about six o'clock last evening, and started with him to the toombe, when Patrick Quinn interfered. The officer finding that he could not take both Quinn and the other man, took Quinn in custody and rapped for assistance, which arrived promptly, and Quinn was lodged in the lockup to answer the charge of interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty.

Slow In a Saloon.—About six o'clock last evening a row occurred in O'Donald's saloon, on the corner of Penn and Eleventh streets, and while it was progressing officer O'Mara went in to ascertain the cause. He found two men fighting, one of whom was Michael Williams, whom he arrested, when the bar keeper and several others interfered, but the officer held on to his prisoner and conducted him to the lock-up, where he was provided with quarters for the night.

Stockholders Meeting.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, held at the office of Craig Brothers, 129 Second avenue, yesterday morning, the following officers were elected Directors—Wm. H. Brown, Pittsburgh; R. C. Loomis, Pittsburgh; J. N. Shallenberger, Pittsburgh; John F. Dravo, Pittsburgh; T. J. Craig, Pittsburgh; James O'Neil, McKeesport; Wm. Douglass, McKeesport. President—Wm H. Brown. Secretary—T. J. Craig. Treasurer—R. C. Loomis.

The New Hiland School House.—The new school house of the Hiland District (9th ward) was dedicated on Saturday with appropriate services. There was a very large attendance of citizens, the hall being crowded and the utmost interest was manifested. Judge James P. Sterrett, who is President of the District Board, was chosen chairman. After prayer addresses were delivered by Revs. Gillespie and Clark, and by several of the teachers and others. The citizens are justly proud of their elegant and commodious school house.

Deliberate.—A cool and deliberate robbery was perpetrated Sunday night at the store of Mr. Henry Johnson, Moon township. At a late hour a wagon was driven up to the door, when the thieves effected an entrance into the establishment by boring through a panel and unlocking the door. They then filled the wagon with dry goods, groceries and notions, in all about three hundred dollar's worth, with which they deliberately drove off. The wagon and horse were stolen from a farmer in the neighborhood. There is no clue to the burglars.

The Income Tax.—The Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have received instructions from Assessor Errett to commence the canvas for incomes at once, and accordingly blanks are now being prepared. All residents of the district will be visited and every one who, in any probability may be liable to tax, will be furnished with a blank form and requested to make returns under oath. It is to be hoped that prompt reports will be made, as it is intended, if possible, to make the records and assessments, if possible, more thorough than heretofore.

A test of the Pittsburgh gas was made yesterday by our Inspector, Mr. R. H. Smith, at the office of the Gas Company on Smithfield street, which resulted, considering the condition of the atmosphere, very satisfactory. The tests were made with a Bunson Photometer, using an argand burner with fifteen holes consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, which made the city gas to be equal to seventeen and a half candles in illuminating value. Another test was made at the Works of the Company, resulting in it being equal to eighteen and six-tenth candles. The difference in the tests is caused by the deterioration of the quality of the gas between the places where the tests were made.

PREMATURE ARREST.

The Banion Case—A Sensation Spoiled—Not a Murder—Margaret Banion Discharged from Custody.

The death of Philip Banion, at Brinton Station, a short time since, an account of which we published in the GAZETTE, and which is still, doubtless, fresh in the minds of our readers, created an intense excitement in the neighborhood in which it occurred, and statements afterwards published, originating, evidently, from the fertile imaginations of a few gossiping women in the vicinity, led the public to believe that an atrocious crime had been committed; a crime which would consign the perpetrator of it, if convicted, to an ignominious death; to be suspected of which would be sufficient to forever blast the reputation of the person implicated. Rumor said the man had been poisoned and report, Dame Rumor's ready and willing messenger, stated that Margaret Banion, daughter of the deceased, a mere child, being only sixteen years of age, had administered the fatal potion which made her an orphan and sent her father to the bar of judgment without time for repentance. A grave and serious charge under any circumstances, and the person who made it should, before giving publicity to vague suspicion, and thus aid the circulation of the vile slanders, the offspring of the evil imaginations, of thoughtless, not to say evil disposed persons, should have pondered well the facts and found at least some ground of suspicion other than what appears to have been discovered in this case.

As we have previously stated, Information was made against the child, Margaret Banion, charging her with the murder of her father by administering poison to him, and the innocent defenceless creature was arrested and committed to jail to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. One of the rumors afloat which tended to cast suspicion on the girl was that a glass containing a white powder supposed to be poison, had been secreted by her and that the place of concealment had been made known by her younger sister. The glass was found and brought to the city, when the girl was arrested and placed in the hands of the Mayor, who submitted it to Prof. Wuth, the chemist, who was also employed to make a chemical analysis of the stomach. The Professor examined the contents of the tumbler and found nothing but lard and salt in it, and so informed his Honor, who at once decided to discharge the girl from custody, unless there was some other evidence to warrant him in detaining her. She was brought out of jail yester day for a hearing, and John C. McCarty, Esq., her counsel, demanded an investigation. He said that the girl had been arrested and confined in prison on mere rumors, and that although the Mayor could set her at liberty he could not relieve her from the reproach and stigma that had been cast upon her character by the arrest. His Honor said he had no objection to a hearing, but if there was no evidence against the girl he would have to discharge her. He then called on Coroner Clawson to state what he knew of the case.

The Coroner said that when the inquest adjourned he directed the jury to communicate to him any new developments that might be made, and, in accordance with that request, John Adams and John L. Russell, of Port Perry, had written him a letter relative to the finding of the glass. His Honor then read the letter, after which the girl was discharged, and provided with a ticket to Brinton Station.

We learn that considerable progress has been made in analyzing the stomach, but that no traces of poison have as yet been found in it, and the probabilities are that the man died from some other cause.

NEW POLICE FORCE.

The Allegheny Police—New Appointments Under Mayor Callow.

Last evening the Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met at the Mayor's Office, in conjunction with Mayor Callow, to consider the appointment of a police force for the ensuing year. There were nearly five hundred applicants for positions, which, although presenting abundant material, rendered a selection pretty difficult. The Committee were in session until after 11 o'clock. The following are the names of the successful ones:

James Duncan, Chief of Police.

John P. Kennedy, Captain of Night Watch.

Wm. Bowden, Jackson Scott, Benjamin Clark, August Ekie, Henry Hoss, Edward Brooks, Charles B. Sayers, Richard Geary, Hugh Mitchell, Wm. L. Kennedy, Richard Wilson, John Brown, Hugh Wilson, Joseph Birgit, Chris. Geither, M. A. Barnes, Gottlieb Miller, John Kellenbach, John Long, Wm. Barr, Richard Whittaker, W. H. H. Tyler, Henry Kalmire, Robert Landway, J. C. McIntyre, James Horner, Henry Beckert, H. Burk, A. W. Swearingen, Wm. Shields, Wm. J. Merriman, Wm. Weir, John Syllenberger, Nicholas Troutman, Washington Swain, Oliver E. Cornelius, John Lafferty, Frederick Brenlinger.

The new police will wear an uniform similar to that worn by the old force. The Mayor has instructed to put them on duty this evening, and all are requested to meet at the Mayor's office this afternoon at three o'clock, for assignment of position. No selection has yet been made by the Mayor of Lieutenants or men for the office force, but this will be attended to as soon as possible.

House of Refuge.

We glean from a proof slip copy of the annual report of the officers of the House of Refuge, that the whole number of inmates received during the year 1869 was, boys, 64; girls, 18; total, 82. The whole number remaining in the House on the 28th of December, 1869, was, boys, 47; colored, 14; total, 218. The whole number discharged during the year was 120. We learn from the Treasurer's report that $883 were paid for interest, and that the institution is carrying a debt of several thousand dollars. The various reports of the President, Superintendent, and officers are full of details from which the workings of the institution can be studied. We have neither time or space to refer to the subject further than to say, that, in our opinion, no reformatory institution in the State or country accomplishes the objects had in view by its originators better than this. The order and discipline constantly maintained, and the effect on the inmates of this order and discipline persistently carried out, together with the moral and intellectual culture imparted by the daily teaching, and the industries of the establishment, have demonstrated their utility in the complete reformation of most of the inmates, hundreds of whom, having reached the class of honor and been put out to masters, have proved to be diligent and faithful helps and eventually good citizens.

An institution so useful and so beneficent as this Refuge, should not be left to labor or languish, or depend upon private helpers for its ability to go forward in its noble work. We trust the newly appointed Board of Charities will not pass it by with a hurried visit, but that they will spend some days in the house, so as thoroughly to understand and appreciate the wisdom and vigor of its general management and the adaptation and success of the daily and hourly order and routine. They would find, doubtless, some obdurate and incurable subjects, but they would also find a large majority of those who have spent several months in the house patterns of order and progress, and of exemplary behavior. We think this institution, having to deal with the young, with whom reformation is possible, should encourage itself to a more careful visitation, and perhaps a more liberal legislative favor than is due, at least with hope of good results, to penitentiaries, where only adults, made up largely of hardened criminals—especially as if these young persons cannot be subjected to the restraining and reforming influences of such a place, they would grow up into hardened offenders and eventually become inmates of penitentiaries. The Western House of Refuge is beyond question doing a great work for society, and doing it well, and should therefore be upheld by the hearty sympathies of the community, and by liberal aid from the Commonwealth. Here is beautifully exemplified the maxim of "Poor Richard," "A stitch in time will save nine."

Merchant's Fire Insurance Co.

The Pittsburgh agent of this staunch and reliable Chicago Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Edw. I. Hughes, has removed to 106 Fourth avenue. This corporation is one of the safest in the country, and enjoys place in public confidence second to no other. Liberal in its terms, prompt to fulfil and to the last cent to settle its liabilities, generous and considerate in its management, we do not marvel that it has been so successful in our city. The agent, Mr. Hughes, widely and favorably known, is prepared to take policies at as low and reasonable rates as possible, and we cheerfully commend him and the company he represents to the confidence and patronage of our readers.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, January 24.—The argument on the motion for compulsory non-suit in the case of McClurkan vs. Thompson, was resumed at seven o'clock last evening.

Henry McCullough, et al., heirs at law of Willian McCullough, vs. George R. White, trustee, etc. Amicable action to determine who are the legal heirs and representatives of Wm. McCullough, deceased, in order that the funds in the hands of the trustee could be properly distributed. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,342 11.

Adam Reineman vs. Robt. Henry, et al. *sci fa sur*, mortgage on property situate in Tarentum borough. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5,180 95, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker & Hanlon, *sci fa. sur.* mechanic's lien against property on Congress street, Pittsburgh. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

86 Flinn vs. Graham.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
114 Nichols vs. Modes.
117 Pittsburgh & Little Beaver Creek Oil Co. vs. Stevenson.
118 Kennedy vs. Schultz.
119 Grant vs. Scott.
122 Maltby vs. Schultz & Danner.
126 Hartupee & Co. vs. McDonald.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, January 24.—In the Common Pleas Court Room, Judge Sterrett presiding, the case of Franz vs. Jones & Laughlin was resumed, and had not been concluded when court adjourned.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Collier.

MONDAY, January 24.—In the Quarter Sessions Court Room, Judge Collier presiding: Christ vs. Dittman. Action to recover damages for "words spoken" or defamation of character. It is alleged that Mrs. Dittman, a resident of Birmingham, had used language derogatory to the character of the plaintiff, Mrs. Christ, and this action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the same. On trial.

Royer & Bro. vs. Wm. B. Hays. Action of trespass. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $340 50. Motion for a new trial, and reasons filed by defendant's counsel.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

384 Shields vs. McAboy.
76 Delaney vs Baldwin.
82 Welber vs. same.
83 Murray vs. Schreiner.
102 Shuster vs. Wolf.
103 Elliott vs. McAboy.
97 Cook vs. Mills.
98 Hessinger vs. Patton's executors.

School of Design for Women.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having had an invitation to attend the examination of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women, held on Friday, although our time was somewhat pre-occupied for that day, we cogitated and planned to set apart a couple of hours to see with our own eyes what had been accomplished during a year in this valuable institution, and well were we repaid with, as it has often been a subject of thought—how are the intelligent, thoughtful citizens in this community regarding the educating women for a special education in life. Only five years ago, a few earnest men took up the task of placing with in the reach of the masses of women a broader, more thoughtful and practical education, they, infact, said women should have for mental development all the advantages men have, we will do our part by giving all possible facilities in the field of art, that opens many doors, various shades of talent can here be encouraged and developed: even if it does not answer all our expectations, at least it will refine and cultivate their taste for a better appreciation of the works of others, it will occupy, strengthen and enlarge the mind. Our homes will feel the effects of such culture in a purer taste and more economy, for ugliness is often most expensive, and beauty within the reach of moderate means, with knowledge to select and combine; so the actions of these men said we will make the experiment, and on Friday morning the answer came home to us, as we could wish it might do to every individual in these cities, and it was in the following manner: Ascending the rooms, some time after the committees had commenced work, we beheld a number of our artists who grudge frequently time spent from their easels, and prominent fully occupied, almost overworked men of business, bending over the different studies allotted to them for examination, absorbed in contemplation, or vehemently debating with their fellow jurors, the comparative merits of some work of art—each, perhaps, almost twin like, that the judges can only be satisfied by awarding to each equality of merit, it was delightful to see this fervor—to hear the earnest criticism, given with as much care as if the pictures were the work of artists of standing and competing for entrance to some exclusive exhibition—thus was my question answered—this work is appreciated—it is a success. Only to an important object would men give the best hours of a day, the time when business is at its height and banks are open—the time when night is the closest to the devotees of the brush. Still we would not fold our hands and believe the many fully understand this work, altho' the crowd at last year's exhibition gave evidence of its growth in popular favor, but to those who have not yet analyzed its merits we would say: This institution gives a thorough education in art—not mere delineation—but delineation based on scientific principles, Geometry, Perspective and the science of color. The pictures in the oil class fully prove the power these pupils have obtained, both in exactness of form and combination of color. There were paintings, that for rich contrast of color, in drapery and ornament, with accurate representations of fruit most tempting in its apparent lusciousness; downy peaches, grapes, almost dropping in ripeness, and an orange that one wondered how the owner could have left untasted—would grace any of our large art galleries. Time and space would fail to tell of the landscapes assimulating time and space, transporting us from the rooms of study to cool, verdant resting places; from the summer heat, where the wearied brain could rest and ascend from "nature up to nature's God." Again, others that make one wish that all poor, suffering human creatures could be taken to warm firesides, out of the snow and cold. That phase of landscape gave rise to the thought that if all women would determine to be perfect in some branch of industry, they would, if "home and friends should fail," have resources of their own which would yield them bread and raiment.

The trouble with our sex is not the withholding of rights, but the withholding of needful training and education. If she had those when the hour of need came to use them there would be fewer poor waifs out in the cold.

In the department of flower painting in water colors the progress was equally marked. Last year there were few studies from nature—this a number. We beheld summer flowers, reminding of delicious perfume; autumn leaves, suggesting to some that "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," but which give us such wondrous beauty of foliage; ferns, tender and delicate, woodland gems and the garden's pride; roses and fuschias. All of those studies could have a full practical development in illustration. Why should not our women compete with a Birket Foster or a Fern in giving such things of beauty to our homes in the treasures of an Enoch Arden or Whittier's ballads.

Already in this city one of the designs executed in the School is manufactured into a set of gasks.

Our parting wish is future great progress to this excellent School, and also that we may soon see it in more spacious and conspicuous rooms. VISITOR.

Real Estate Traufers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Monday, January 24, 1870:

Dr. A. W. Barr to Ell J. Barr, January 20, 1870; lot 50 by 124 feet on Broadway, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny.....$1 00
Solomon Bell to Josiah Willis, Dec. 11, 1869; three lots on Barton Land, Allegheny.....$1 00
Eliza Jane Black to Ellen Swar, Sept. 8, 1869; lot 26 by 117 feet on Forty fourth street, 17th ward.....$1 00
Geo W Eaton to J. Anderson, Jan. 20, 1870; 2½ acres on High land avenue.....$23,000
Wm. F. Geo to Wm. Schneider, Dec. 14, 1869; lots Nos. 1 and 2 Lehman's plan.....$2,000
M. Voegtley to Wary Creese, Dec. 30, 1869; lot 20 by 96 feet, Spring Garden avenue, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny.....$600
H. P. Muller to John Schmidt, Jan. 1, 1870; 123 10 perches of land in Peraleis township.....$200
Same to same, Sept. 3, 1867; 2 acres and 9 Thos. McGowan to Henry Kelso, Jan. 24, 1870; lot 22 by 80 feet on Buchanan street, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny.....$400
M Lantz to Wm. Batsike, Nov. 12, 1869; lot 20 by feet in Birmingham.....$425
L. Brechtold to Moses Zahn, Nov. 1, 1869; lot 20 by 73 feet on Hann street, East Birmingham.....$300
Thos. S. Mapple to Wm. James, Aug. 7, 1869; lot 37½ by 150 feet on North street, Birmingham.....$375

Nothing is more Wholesome or more agreeable than a glass of ale taken at dinner with your roast beef. It aids digestion, invigorates the system, and puts fat on your bones. Try Pier, Daniels & Co.'s ale, made at the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson street.

THE SHUGART CASE.

Jacob Martin Tried as an Accessory—His Acquittal—Mrs. Shugart Insane.

The Shugart poisoning case was revived in the Criminal Court of Butler county last week. The trial, which resulted in the conviction of Mrs. Philopena Shugart for the murder of her husband, Jacob Shugart, by poison, was reported in full in the GAZETTE, and has not yet faded from the remembrance of our readers.

Simultaneous with the arrest of the woman for the crime, an alleged paramour, Jacob Martin, was taken into custody and subsequently indicted as an accessory before the fact. Tuesday last his trial came up. Owing to the attention which Mrs. Shugart's trial attracted in June last, it was found almost impossible to secure a jury of men who had not formed and expressed an opinion.

The first day was occupied with this matter, and on Wednesday morning, Martin was brought into Court and arraigned. District Attorney W. H. Grier was assisted by Messrs. James Bredin and John Q. A. Sullivan, Esq. The counsel for the defense were E. Mc. Junkin and Thomas Robinson, Esqs. and Col John M. Thompson.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were occupied in the examination of witnesses, consisting principally of the members of the Shugart family and the jailors, who testified to the intimacy between Mrs. Shugart and Martin, and their actions after being arrested. The testimony was in substance similar to that published heretofore, nothing new being elicited from the witnesses.

In behalf of the defense, a few witnesses were examined as to Martin's character. Saturday was taken up with the argument, and yesterday, after a comprehensive and able charge by Judge McGuffin, the case was submitted to the jury. They retired, but were not out long when a verdict of acquittal was agreed upon, which was made known to the Court. At the time of receiving the verdict the Court House was filled with the people who had been attracted by that strange, morbid curiosity which seems always to vent itself in attending on such occasions. As soon as the result was announced, proclamation was made and the prisoner stepped from the box a free man. There was no unusual demonstration, the people seeming to take the matter coolly. A few moments afterwards Martin disappeared from the Court House in company with some friends.

Since her trial Mrs. Shugart has become hopelessly insane. At first she was thought to be only a *ruse* to avoid the punishment attached to her crime, but as time wore away and she became worse instead of better, it became apparent that she was really a maniac—made so by the trouble, excitement and long imprisonment which she has undergone. She is quite violent at times and is with difficulty held in check. She is still kept in prison but there is some talk of having her removed to a more appropriate place. Further action will depend upon the report of the commission appointed to inquire into her condition, a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* having been granted by the Governor.

Row in Lawrenceville.

It would appear that ruffianism reigns supreme in some portions of the Seventeenth ward, and that the police force in that locality was insufficient in numbers. A serious row occurred in that locality Sunday night in which officer Reed was severely beaten by "roughs." It appears that the officer discovered a gang of loafers near the new cemetery gate, who were acting in a disorderly manner, and requested them to move on, when one of the party made some disparaging remarks and refused to comply with the officer's request. The officer arrested him, whereupon the whole gang set upon him, rescued the prisoner and beat the officer. His mace and handy billy were taken from him, he received a severe, but not dangerous cut behind the left ear, and he was rolled about in the mud until his clothes were utterly ruined. When the ruffians left him he started towards town, and after going a short distance met officer Hare. Together they started in pursuit of the party and overtook some of the men. A surrender was ordered, but one of the rowdies fired two shots at the officers, after which the party of "roughs" ran away. One of the shots took effect on officer Hare wounding him in the hand. He fired after the fugitives, but apparently without effect. The names of the principal participants in the affray are known, and warrants are out for their arrest.

Another Murder.

An affray occurred at Uniontown, Fayette county, Saturday night, between Henry Doran and Jefferson Lowe, which resulted in the death of the latter. Lowe was about fifty years of age, and resided a short distance from Uniontown, which place he visited on Saturday night, and, as was his custom, got drunk. During the evening he and Doran, who is a young man of about twenty-four years of age, with whom he had previously had a difficulty, met and a quarrel ensued. Doran struck Lowe, knocking him down, after which he kicked him several times about the head and then stamped on him. Lowe survived his injuries only three quarters of an hour. Doran was arrested, and Justice Holmes, of Uniontown, empanneled a jury and held an inquest on the body. Drs. Walker and Sturgeon made a *post mortem* examination, and gave their opinion that death had been caused by concussion of the brain, by rosson of the several injuries received, especially a contusion behind the right ear. The jury returned a verdict that the said Lowe came to his death by injuries inflicted on his head by said Doran. The prisoner is a single man. He was sober at the time of the affray, but his general reputation is said to be bad. Lowe was a dangerous and bad man when drunk.

The Lecture Last Night.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a cold, heavy rain prevailing, a very large and conspicuously intelligent audience assembled last night at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of the first lecture of Prof. George F. Barker, M. D., on "Light and the Spectroscope." The subject was so plainly discussed, elucidated in such an intelligent manner and illustrated with such beautiful experiments, that while great information on a dark subject was imparted, the audience were pleased, entertained and satisfied. To night the second lecture or continuation of the first, will be delivered at the Academy, and we look for even greater attendance than that which greeted the intellectual occasion of last evening. Prof. Barker made manifest in the lecture his own high order of culture, training and scientific knowledge, and his capacity to instruct his hearers in abstruse matters in a simple, plain and comprehensible manner. We urge our readers to be present to-night, as they rarely have afforded such opportunity to be pleased, edified and instructed, and the subject treated is one which largely occupies the attention of the learned of the whole world.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to see Mr. Edwin Forest in "Richelieu." Mr. Forest has long been a favorite in Pittsburgh, and the reception he met with last evening, which was the commencement of a brief engagement of five nights, only plainly indicated that his friends still held him in kind remembrance. "Richelieu" is not his strongest piece, yet the audience were well pleased with his rendition of it last evening. This evening he will appear in "Virginius," which is one of his strongholds, and which he renders as nearly perfect as any man on the stage.

The Gas Inspector

Yesterday (as stated elsewhere) visited the gas works. The standard illuminating power required by law is fifteen candles, but the Inspector found the power at the works to be eighteen and a half, and at the office of the Company, on Smithfield street, seventeen and a half candles. The test was made in daylight, when the same amount of pressure is not applied as is requisite at night, to supply the increased consumption. No notice was given of the intended inspection, and had the test been made at night we have no reason to doubt a like favorable result would have been shown.

Religious.

Quite an interesting religious revival is now in progress at the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. E. J. Gray, pastor. Already thirty have professed conversion, and the interest seems to be increasing.

For the past two weeks religious services have been held in the Smithfield street and Liberty street M. E. Churches. During the present week the congregations will unite and continue in the services in the Liberty street Church.

An Alarm of fire was sounded this morning from box 75, corner of Butler and 48th streets, Seventeenth ward, but owing to the lateness of the hour we could ascertain no particulars.

G. A. R. CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements—Programme of Exercises.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Department Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which assembles in this city on Wednesday next, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted the following programme:

The committee will receive the Grand Commander and members of his staff at the Union depot, on Wendesday morning, at 9 o'clock, and escort them to the Monongahela House.

At 1 o'clock P. M., of the same day, all members of the Grand Army in the county are requested to meet at the Union Depot for the purpose of receiving delegates from the east and escorting them to the hotel.

The delegates will form at the Monongahela House at 3 o'clock P. M., and march in a body to Lafayette Hall, when and where the convention will be organized.

On Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock, there will be a reunion of the members of the Order of this county and the members of the convention. The reunion will be open to all, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

Interesting and eloquent addresses will be delivered by several distinguished soldiers who have been invited and are expected to be present.

The banquet for the delegates and invited guests will take place at 9½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

A Bank Suspended—The Cashier and Teller in the Tombs—The Fixtures Captured.

A prominent bank on Third avenue suspended operations last evening and the cashier and teller were arrested and locked up in the tombs. The institution referred to is a "faro bank," the destinies of which are presided over by Lige Hall, and the cause of the suspension an information made before the Mayor by officer Dressler charging Elijah Hall, et al, with keeping a gambling house. On this information a warrant was issued and at half past ten o'clock last night a raid was made on the institution. The king bee was not in the hive and consequently was not captured. The raid was successful notwithstanding this fact. The "tools," including a "deal box," "lay out," "checks," and other paraphernalia incident to a faro bank, were captured. Some fifteen or twenty persons were in the house when the raid was made and five or six, including the "dealer" and "lookout" were arrested and taken to the lock-up. The latter two being included in the information, were locked up, while the others were permitted to retire upon leaving a deposit of $15 each for their appearance this morning.

Committee Meetings.

At a meeting of the Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils, held last evening, Mr. Slack presiding, the Comptoller was authorized to contract, with the papers elected to do the city printing, at the same rates for 1870 as those of 1869. The question of selecting a City Job Printer was discussed, but no change was made in this respect from last year, the letting of this work being left optional with those in charge of the different departments.

The Committee on City Property met at the same hour. Mr. Riddle, Chairman, had called his attention to the necessity for a new floor and iron door across the hall leading to the cells in the lock-up. Provisions were made for these repairs. The matter of providing better accommodations for the City Engineer was discussed at length. The construction of a wing to the City Building for the Controller and Engineer was talked of. It was though this might be erected at a comparatively extra expense over that proposed in the plan of last year, while such a position would be permanent and the other only temporary. No definite action, however, was taken.

New Brighton Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, Jan. 24, 1870.

The feature of our quiet village for the past fortnight has been the fair given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Joseph's Catholic church, which proved a decided success, netting the handsome sum of $2,000, which goes towards the erection of a new church edifice in place of the one now occupied, which, by reason of its limited dimensions and dilapitated state, is unfit for the large and constantly augmenting number of worshippers. Much of the success of the fair is due to the efforts of the efficient and popular pastor, Rev. J. C. Basham, emphatically a live Yankee priest—who knows how to make himself "at home" wherever his lot may be cast. He is profuse in his thanks to the Protestant portion of our community for their liberal patronage, and to the three bands of New Brighton, who, on alternate nights, discoursed sweet music gratis.

There is nothing else that would interest your readers. Rain, rain, is the order of the day, and nights too—but *anon*.

A. B. C.

Held for Trial.

R. Hanna, a cigar manufacturer, on Eleventh street, this city, was arrested by Robert McCready, U. S. Revenue Inspector, and taken before U. S. Commissioner Gamble for a hearing on a charge of violating the revenue law. It is alleged that the defendant refilled old boxes with cigars and sold them without paying the Government tax, an a so that he placed a lower grade of cigars in the box than allowed. It is further developed that he has been guilty of manufacturing and selling cigars from his show case without having paid the tax. The establishment was seized and the defendant was held to bail for trial.

Jail Delivery.

A general jail delivery occurred at Uniontown, Fayette county, Saturday evening. James Burton, imprisoned for larceny, David Kifer and John Wicklow, for passing counterfeit currency, Harvey Smith, for stabbing John Baldwin, at Cookstown, and Wm. Dever, for murder, escaped from the jail in that place about five o'clock, by prying the grating out of a window, through which they passed to the jail wall and then jumped to the ground a distance of eighteen or twenty feet. The Sheriff pursued the prisoners for some distance, but failed to recapture any of them.

Alleged Larceny.

Information was made before the Mayor yesterday, by Lewis Lazarus, charging Isaiah Price, *alias* Alexander Weis, with the larceny of a promissory note for $300. It appears from the information, which sets forth the facts in the case in detail, that some time since the defendant gave the prosecutor his note at sixty days for $300. He subsequently paid $104 on the note and a short time since, it is alleged, the note was presented for collection by the son of the prosecutor, and when so presented the defendant took it out of his hand and destroyed it by tearing it to pieces. A warrant was issued.

Explosion and Fire.

About half past one o'clock yesterday an explosion occurred at the Petrolite Oil Refinery, in the Twelfth ward. It appears that the refinery has been idle for some days past and yesterday a fire was started under a still in which there was a small quantity of tar. The manheads had not been properly secured and an explosion occurred, blowing out the end of the still. The tar caught fire and an alarm was sounded from box 65, to which the engines responded but did not go into service. The damage will not exceed $1000.

If you want your hair dressed or frizzled after the latest fashion, a comfortable shave, a luxurious bath or a little skillful cupping and leeching, any or all, go to Williamson's popular saloon, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. T

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists. TTHS:T.

—A sermon in exposition of the "greatness, power and progress of the Methodist Church," was preached by the Rev. C. C. McCabe, of Chicago, at St. Luke's M. E. Church, Sunday morning. Mr. McCabe ridiculed the position of Father Heckman that in 1900 this country would be wholly papist.

—Estimates for the proposed canal to connect East River with Long Island Sound are nearly ready to be submitted to the Government. The canal is to be 2,000 feet in length, 600 feet in width and 40 feet deep.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, January 24.—The receipts of Beeves for the week were 4,450 head with an average quality improvement on last week. A few choice steers brought ¼c advance, but the bulk of sales show no improvement; the highest price realized for good Kentucky steers was 9¼c; fair to good butchering Illinois and Ohio 7¼@8¾c, light stock at 5¾@6¼c. Sheep: a few droves of better quality than last week brought better prices, but the bulk was of a similar quality; sales to a fair extent at 4½@8¾c, latter for extra Canada. Hogs: only a sale of 55 Michigan at 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Provisions and Whisky unchanged. Beef cattle in fair demand and firmer; sales 1800 extra Penna. and western steers at 9¼@10¼c, fair to good 7@9c, common 5@6¼c per lb gross. Sheep higher, with sales of 13,000 head at 6@8c per lb gross. Hogs dull; sales 4000 at $11@11,50 for slopped, $12,50@13,50 for corn fed.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Moss pork quiet at $29,50@30. Bacon firm and active; rib sides 16¼@16½c, clear sides 17c, shoulders 13¾c, hams 19@20c. Lard quiet, 17@17¼c. Whisky $1,01½.

DIED:

FAGG—On Sunday night, January 23, 1870, at 12 o'clock Mr. JOHN FAGG, aged 74 years.

Funeral will take place from his late sidence, Manchild, on TO-DAY (Tuesday) January 25th. Carriages will leave Jackson's Livery Stable at 12 o'clock.

UNDERTAKERS

B. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,

Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of GRANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN WARE ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $5 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning goods if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, UNDERTAKERS,

No. 444 PENN STREET.

Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.

COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

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Full line Old Ladies' Caps, wholesale and retail.

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